

The **DEAF** *American*

THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE FOR ALL THE DEAF

Dr. Donald Ballantyne



The Idaho School



The Versatile

Larry Levys



Job Corps Report



Platemaking in Idaho . . . See Page 5

50c Per Copy

NOVEMBER, 1965

The Editor's Page

Captioned Films Expansion

Elsewhere in this issue is the text of the new Captioned Films law which greatly broadens the services offered the deaf. Appropriations have been increased to an extent undreamed of when the program came into being a few short years ago. Projects are now possible which could not have been undertaken under the original and amended legislation.

Captioned Films is receiving all kinds of requests for new services and quite a few of them are coming from the deaf themselves. We strongly urge readers to examine the law itself to see what may be possible under the authorization Congress has given CFD in expenditures. This advice goes double for officers of the organizations of the deaf.

National Technical Institute

Wrong again! We had expected some announcement to be forthcoming regarding the Advisory Committee for the National Technical Institute in time for this issue. The best information available is that the Advisory Committee's composition will be withheld until a working staff can be formed.

The grapevine has it that not too many colleges and universities are bidding for the NTID on their campuses. Several have decided against formal presentations after investigating the possibilities.

See you again next month! We are trying hard to be among the first to announce the makeup of the Advisory Committee and other details.

The Order of the Georges

Several times a year THE DEAF AMERICAN prints listings of membership in The Order of the Georges. Despite the prefacing explanation, the Editor and the Home Office of the National Association of the Deaf receive numerous complaints from individuals who feel that they should be included. Most of these complaints come from members of the NAD's Century Club and those who hold Life Memberships.

The following is quoted from the bylaws of the National Association of the Deaf as a part of Article I, Section 2(a) dealing with individual membership:

"Advancing Members who maintain their membership for three consecutive years or longer shall

be listed in the honor group called the Order of the Georges in recognition of a superior type of members who are making a special contribution to the strength and stability of the NAD. Combination husband-wife dues shall be \$15.00 per year, or \$1.50 per month, which shall include only one free subscription to the official publication."

The listings of the Order of the Georges indicate the total amount paid in by those who qualify for membership, but the advancing membership must have been in force **for three consecutive years** up to the time of compilation of a list. A member of the Order of the Georges may have contributed a minimum of \$30 over a three year period or more than \$1,000 (as a Benefactor).

Again, let us emphasize that it is not the date of payment or the total amount but the record of **continuous payments over a three-year period up until the compilation of a list** which qualifies one for membership in the Order of the Georges.

Attention Television Fans

We are positive that among the deaf are some ardent television fans—and some with definite preferences as to programs. Likewise, there are sure to be favorite actors and actresses.

In line with a suggestion from Emerson Romero, 29 Cedar Avenue, Farmingdale, Long Island, New York 11735, we are going to conduct a poll starting next month. A facsimile coupon will be printed which can be clipped or copied on a post card. Since Mr. Romero generously offered to tabulate the results, we are going to entrust him with the entire responsibility of conducting the poll.

We are trying to think of some more items to be voted upon—such as "lips easiest to read" and "best captioning." Perhaps a heavy response from deaf video fans could have an effect upon those responsible for network programs.

In the meantime, hats off to ABC for its new policy in captioning news bulletins. Thanks to the football and other sports telecasts for frequent closeups of the scoreboard and other gimmicks which enable deaf viewers to keep better track of what's going on.

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Dr. Donald Ballantyne—Deaf Researcher In Transplants

By LOUISE B. MILNER

Donald Ballantyne holds a bachelor of arts degree in chemistry from Princeton University, a master of science in biology from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University and a Ph.D in animal biology from Catholic University, all of which is impressive but not unprecedented except in one important respect—**Dr. Ballantyne earned these academic honors though deaf from birth.**

Born 42 years ago in Peking, China, he went through Canterbury Preparatory School in Connecticut with high honors, graduated from Princeton, did post-graduate work at two universities and mastered French, German and Russian with what he terms "reasonable proficiency" solely by means of lipreading taught to him by a mother who dreamed of enabling her son to lead a normal, well-adjusted life. It is because of her superlative courage and determination never to abandon that dream that she is now able to say that "dreams can and do come true." She is the most dedicated mother I have ever known.

Dr. Ballantyne is now associated with Dr. John M. Converse at the Institute of Reconstructive Plastic Surgery in New York. He is an assistant professor in experimental surgery at New York University's Medical Center and is engaged in important research in skin and organ transplants. Already, he is credited with valuable achievements in this field. At present, he is engrossed in developing new methods of kidney transplants which he recently discovered.

In recalling the many things in his past for which he is grateful, Dr. Ballantyne points out with pride that his parents were his "greatest good fortune." The three of them—father, mother and son, closely-knit—groped their way through uncharted areas, facing disaster of all kinds with equanimity and never deviating from their plans for Donald's future.

I first met his mother, Gladys Ballantyne, not long ago on board the SS Independence on a cruise through the Mediterranean. She and Mr. Ballantyne had deck chairs adjoining mine and it was my good fortune to hear first-hand the stirring story of their struggle to overcome Donald's disability. She is a warm, vital, enormously energetic person with a mind of her own. Her eyes are a pure blue; her skin is like the "school-girl" complexion of the cosmetic advertisements, so that it is difficult to tell her age. She was born in Sydney, Australia, and brought up in a Catholic convent until at the age of 16 she was permitted to travel to Manila to join her married sister.

There at a party given by her sister, Gladys met another guest, an American—handsome, gracious Donald Ballantyne,



This picture of Donald Ballantyne was taken in Hong Kong in 1927 while he was on a visit to his parents.

on leave from his post with the Shanghai branch of the Asia Banking Corporation. From almost the first moment of their meeting they fell in love. Shortly afterward they were married—on Sept. 26, 1921—and left the next day for their home in Shanghai.

Everything went well for the next few months. They took over one of the few comfortable homes in Shanghai, where living conditions left much to be desired. Then one evening, Mr. Ballantyne came home and announced that without advance notice he had been ordered by the bank to leave at once for Peking because of a defalcation of the bank manager there. Later he quietly explained to his wife that the transfer would be permanent. This was a terrible blow to Gladys. Suddenly, everything looked grim. She wanted very much to go with her husband and he was loath to leave her for she was expecting her baby any day; but, after careful deliberation, it was agreed that in her condition she must not risk the consequences of such a trip through the hinterland of China.

As we sat talking on the ship's deck, Gladys looked straight at me and said emphatically: "A husband's position is most important and a wife's place is at his side, so I decided, risk or no risk, I must go to Peking and join my husband." In those days, she explained, this was a 48-hour trip by train with a transfer by ferry at Nanking across the Yangtze River to board another train at Pukow for Peking.

After much persuasion her doctor consented to let her go and promised to engage a nurse to travel with her in case the baby was delivered en route. One morning in early November she embarked on her journey and with the help

of friends got herself and her luggage settled on the train. But as the time to depart drew near and no nurse appeared she and the luggage had to be unloaded. "I was utterly dismayed," she laughingly recalled, "but about one minute before the train was to pull out of the station the nurse came running down the platform and so back I went on the train—only to discover that the nurse was intoxicated." Fortunately, they arrived safely at Peking and she was taken by her husband directly to the Peking Union Medical Hospital (a Rockefeller Foundation Hospital) where shortly afterward, on Nov. 8, 1922, Donald, Jr., was born.

From the beginning Donald was delicate. Unable to retain any food—not even his mother's milk fed to him by an eyedropper—he was wasting away. It is doubtful that he would have survived if an eminent American specialist visiting Peking to attend President Sun Yat Set, had not advised an immediate operation to relieve the pyloric spasm. As he was miraculously recovering from the operation Donald developed pneumonia, and lay in the hospital desperately ill for four long months. "Only the most heroic efforts saved him." There was a break in Gladys' voice as she recalled that period. "Finally the day came for me to take him home," she continued. "I was given a new lease on life. With my baby at home and my husband established as manager of the Peking branch of the bank I felt our future was secure, but I was soon to find I was mistaken." Financial conditions in the United States caused the closing of all oriental affiliates of the Asia Banking Corporation and the Ballantyne family found themselves homeward bound, jobless, homeless and with a delicate baby to take care of.

On the long sea voyage to the United States—the trip took three weeks on shipboard—they became aware for the first time of Donald's speech difficulty but Gladys was not perturbed. She had always heard that male babies are slower to talk than females and she dismissed the thought from her mind. Her husband, however, made his own observations and came to the unhappy conclusion, which he did not dare tell Gladys, that their son was deaf. Shortly after their arrival in New York he became convinced that he could no longer put it off—something must be done about Donald's speech. So he broke the news of his suspicion to Gladys. Her first reaction was disbelief but before long she faced up to realities and specialist after specialist was consulted. Most of them declared the child was too young for a positive diagnosis but Donald was subjected to many painful tests and operations, until eventually it was established that he was suffering from a nerve deafness for which there was no known correction.

The impact of that diagnosis admittedly



Donald Ballantyne's mother whose faith and untiring efforts to educate her deaf son were rewarded by his remarkable career.

left Gladys shaken. "It was essential that action be taken at once to equip Donald to face the world," she confided, "and I was confronted with the question: 'What to do?'" Before trying to answer that question she told me she said a silent prayer for strength to cope with this. Then, characteristically, she took a hard look at the road ahead. The choice lay between placing her son in a school for the deaf or devoting her life to the task of teaching him herself. She ruled out the first choice at once and over the years doggedly persevered in this despite criticism and attempts to break down her resistance.

Instead, she set for herself what seemed an impossible goal and tackled the matter head on by attending classes and reading books until she herself had mastered the subject and was prepared to teach lipreading to Donald.

Years of painstaking work followed. Whether in the United States or in the Orient, where the Ballantynes lived on and off for close to 30 years, Gladys worked indefatigably to teach Donald lipreading and speech. To build up his morale she saw to it that he learned to swim, to ride and to hike (as a Cub Scout) and later to drive a car. Wherever they traveled she sought guidance and help. At one time, in planning a home-leave she persuaded her husband to route their return via Suez with a visit to the shrine at Lourdes in France hoping for a miracle. There Donald took the Holy Bath accompanied by his non-Catholic father, "in itself a minor miracle" according to Gladys but not the miracle they had prayed for.

She had no illusions about her self-imposed task, she told me. "I was quite certain that what I was trying to do could not be accomplished overnight. But I had an intelligent and cooperative student and the fear of failure never entered my mind." The early stages saw little results but she was not discouraged and as the months and then the

years passed Donald learned to read her lips with ease and to speak in a monotone. With this success came other problems. The worst of the struggle was over but Gladys knew that a great deal remained to be done. As Donald reached the age of 11 she realized that the time had come for schooling in association with other youngsters and that there was a need for a higher standard of education than was available in Hong Kong. On their return to the United States on leave in 1936 Donald was entered in Archmere Academy, a boarding school for boys in Delaware. His parents visited him on weekends and occasionally Donald traveled to New York to visit them.

Then came the time for the crucial decision as their leave was expiring. Should they leave Donald at the academy when they returned to China or should Mr. Ballantyne give up his position with the bank in Hong Kong and remain in this country near him. "We searched our souls for the answer," Gladys recalled, "and finally my husband in his wisdom decided we must go back. But in leaving Donald at Archmere we promised that he could come to Hong Kong each year during vacation." Gladys paused for a moment. "Our last visit to Archmere was a sad one for all of us. I can never forget the face of that little boy standing at the end of the lane watching his parents depart for China. It was our first separation and I found myself feeling a deep resentment toward my husband for his decision."

Later, however, she admitted that his decision had been right for that experience perhaps more than any other built up Donald's inner security and developed self-confidence and self-discipline in him. By necessity, in making the trips to and from Hong Kong, traveling thousands of miles alone, Donald had to find his way around, he had to talk and listen to people (by lipreading, of course) on trains, ships and ashore. Once, when he started back to Archmere aboard SS President Hoover, the ship was bombed on the way to Shanghai by the Chinese Air Force in the mistaken belief that it was one of the hated Japanese fleet. It was a gruelling experience for a little deaf boy, one that called for courage and Donald stood up to it for he had learned to feel his strength and kinship with others despite his physical impairment. "But for us," Gladys said with a quiet smile, "it was a nightmare until we heard that he had escaped injury and was on his way to New York."

The three years that Donald spent at Archmere Academy were followed by three happy, enriching years at Canterbury Preparatory School in Connecticut while his parents were in China. When in New York in 1938, Gladys had approached the school's headmaster only to find him reluctant to take the responsibility of Donald as a student. But before long Gladys had prevailed upon him to give Donald the chance. "Uppermost in my mind at the time," she told me, "was college admission for Donald and my



This picture of Dr. and Mrs. Donald Ballantyne was taken on their wedding day.

selection of Canterbury to prepare him paid off for all concerned." In 1941, Donald was graduated with acclaim and to climax the day ("the most rewarding day in my life") was the news that Princeton University had accepted him. A long-time dream of Gladys' had been fulfilled. At that moment she knew that all her hard work had been worthwhile.

* * *

Across the years, the Ballantynes were shifted from place to place on bank assignments in the Orient—from Shanghai to Peking, from Peking to Hong Kong, from Hong Kong to Tientsin and later to the Philippines. Once they set up a home in a community they never knew when they would receive orders to move elsewhere. Often they had to travel on antiquated Chinese tugs crowded with coolie soldiers who had no consideration for foreigners. Once, on the Yangtze in mid-winter they had to lie flat on the deck of an old 1500-ton boat to escape the cross-fire of opposing Chinese and Japanese troops.

Through grim years of war and depression and times when it was difficult for the Ballantynes to make ends meet, Gladys never gave up hope. It is all still vivid to her now though her "task" is done. She has succeeded magnificently. Donald—now Dr. Ballantyne—is firmly established in his chosen profession. He leads a full and active life. With his wife, Mary Lou, whom he married in 1952, and their three children—Patricia 10, Leigh 3, and Paul one year (all with normal hearing), he lives in Bloomfield, N. J., and commutes each day to his laboratory in mid-Manhattan, driving his car.

In sharing her story with others, Gladys hopes she may bring light to parents confronted with a similar problem and to alert them to lessons she learned in her experiences. "But even more important," she explained, "I hope to encourage children faced with deafness to have the faith and courage to cope with their plight."

The Idaho School

By ROBERT T. DAWSON

"If a child lives with security, he learns to have faith."

Throughout the history of the United States pioneers with vision became benefactors of institutions which became today's answers to the needs of the citizens of their particular states. Such was the case of pioneer Frank R. Gooding whose offer of 20 acres of land to Governor James H. Hawley and the State Board of Education in 1909 caused the Idaho State School for the Deaf and the Blind to be located in Gooding.

Frank R. Gooding, one of four brothers who had amassed fortunes in cattle and sheep operations and who had just finished two terms as governor of the State of Idaho in 1908 and was later destined to serve in the United States Senate, was devoting all of his time to solidifying the establishment of the town of Gooding which had only been incorporated the year before. Not having had the opportunity to receive as much education as he would have liked to have had, Governor Gooding was always a champion of the cause of a free education for every citizen. This, as much as anything, plus his recognition of the educational handicap of deafness because his nephew was deaf and the fact that he was well aware of the precarious condition of the institution in Boise, prompted him to step forward with the offer of a site for the State School for the Deaf and the Blind at a time when the State Board of Education and Governor Hawley were indecisive about several offers they had received. Another offer equalled that of Governor Gooding's but his was honored when he gave his word also to install a sidewalk from the school to the business district.

Superintendent Clarence J. Settles paid the following tribute to Mr. Gooding in his 1929-1930 biennial report of the school, "In his death, Idaho lost a strong champion and the Senate, one of its stalwart men."

The school had originally opened in Boise on Sept. 12, 1906, in an old school building located on ground now occupied by the west wing of the Capitol building. This was done by the State Board of Education even though it did not receive formal permission from the Legislature until it convened four months later in its ninth session in January, 1907.

The school enrollment that first year included 23 deaf children with a staff of four teachers, and a few blind pupils. James Watson, an experienced educator and administrator in the Ontario and Washington State Schools for the Deaf, had been chosen superintendent.

The 1906-07 and 1907-08 school years were spent in this school building on the Capitol grounds and school opened for the 1908-09 school year as usual in September and continued until Dec. 8, 1908, when the building burned with the loss of most of the school property but without injury to anyone. The state then rented the Delmar Hotel on the corner of Eighth and Grove Streets where the school continued until the end of the school year on June 8, 1910.

It probably can be said that if a school lives with encouragement, it learns confidence. This school for the deaf in Idaho has indeed lived with such encouragement from the governing body of the state and the people themselves so that it now enjoys the confidence of positive, active direction.

The beautiful and spacious 48-acre campus, aesthetically landscaped, contains a total of 12 major buildings constructed during the years from 1907 to 1965. At the time of this writing, the construction of a regulation, enclosed swimming pool is under way.

The buildings and dates of their erection on a charming campus are as follows:

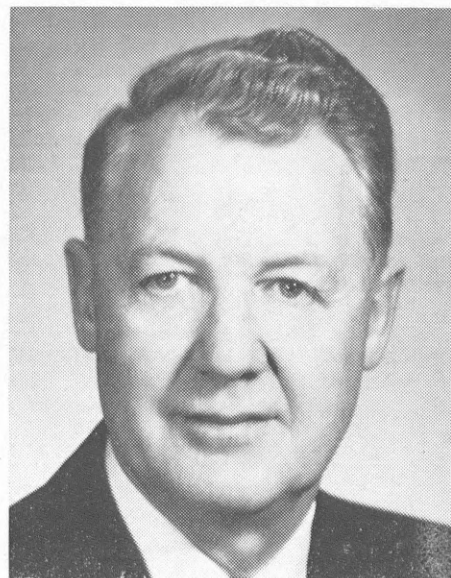
Administration Building	1910
Vocational Arts Building	1912
West Wing of Administration Building	1915
(School for the Blind)	
Old Power Plant & Recreation Building	1920
Classroom Building	1920
(School for the Deaf)	
Dormitory for Boys	1941
Heating Plant & Laundry	1941
Gymnasium	1950
Dormitory for Girls	1951
Superintendent's Residence	1959
Dining Hall	1962
Infirmary	1962
Dormitory for Girls	1963
Swimming Pool	1965

Educational Staff

In the instructional area, 21 highly competent people from numerous well-known universities and training centers daily devote their time and energy to the mental, moral and physical advancement of their students. They are active members of the Idaho and National Education Associations, Idaho Associations of Superintendents and Principals, Idaho Speech and Hearing Association, Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf, Conference of Executives of American Schools for the Deaf, Alexander Graham

OUR COVER PICTURE

The Idaho School's printing department is proud of its new equipment, among which is a platemaker (shown on the cover) used for plates to run on the ATF Chief 20 offset press.



Edward W. Reay was born in Illinois on Jan. 13, 1913. He graduated from Illinois College, Jacksonville, Ill., in 1937, and, in September of that year, with the recommendation of the late Dr. Daniel T. Cloud of the Illinois School for the Deaf, he enrolled in the teacher training department of Clarke School for the Deaf in Northampton, Mass. He received a master of science degree from Massachusetts State University, Amherst, Mass., for his work there and at Clarke School. His teaching experience was obtained at the Iowa and Rochester schools before the war and the Illinois School after the war. His undergraduate chemistry major allowed him to serve as a shift supervisor at an ordnance plant operated by the Hercules Powder Company in Wisconsin during the war. It was here that he met and married Blanche Kronman, the mother of his two daughters. He entered the Normal Training Department, now called the Graduate Department of Education, of Gallaudet College in 1946. That year Mrs. Reay served as the first full-time registered nurse of Gallaudet College. In subsequent years, he served as principal of the Kansas, Washington and Florida schools. He has now completed nine years as the administrator of the Idaho School where he is held in high regard by educators of the state, students, staff members, parents and alumni. He is active in the organizations of educators of the deaf and the blind. On the local and state levels he has served as president of both the Idaho Speech and Hearing Association and the Gooding Rotary Club and chairman of the local Red Cross Drive.

Bell Association of the Deaf, and the American Speech and Hearing Association.

The school enjoys the close cooperation and assistance of the Idaho Athletic Association of the Deaf and the Idaho Association of the Deaf. Glenn O. Bauman, instructor of graphic arts, is currently serving as president of the Idaho Association of the Deaf.

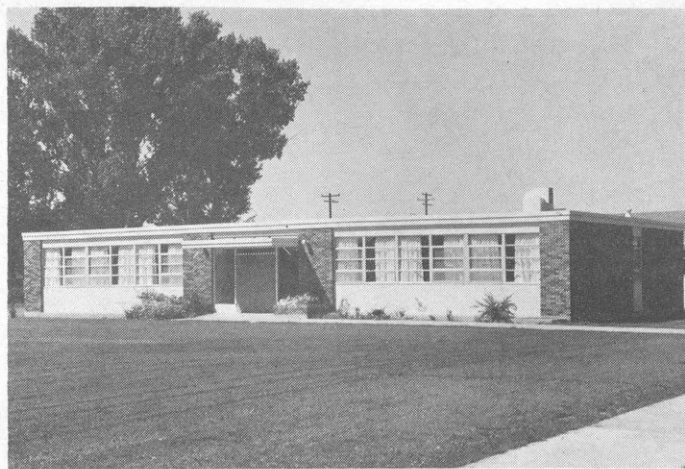
It has been only within the continuing administration of Superintendent Edward W. Reay, that the position of principal was created and first filled in the person of Allen J. Hayek, now principal of the North Dakota School for the Deaf, with Robert T. Dawson serving as the present principal.

As the enrollment of deaf children increased from 41 in 1910, 71 in 1956 and 108 in 1965, it became necessary for the creation of the position of supervising teacher. This position was filled in the fall of 1964 by an able and experienced teacher, Stanford W. Rupert.

The State Legislature has recognized the importance of obtaining the best teachers available for the deaf children of Idaho and has therefore provided for a 65 per cent increase in the average of

Schools for the Deaf

Roy K. Holcomb, Editor



NEW BUILDINGS—The Idaho School is proud of its new dining hall (left) which seats 200 while two adjacent dining rooms will accommodate approximately 60 more. The new infirmary at the right provides a pleasant atmosphere for pupils confined there for minor illnesses.

teacher salaries in the past nine years. Fringe benefits such as free life insurance, health and accident insurance, hospitalization and liberal leave for illnesses enhance employment in Idaho. A new state employee retirement system assures state employees of retirement benefits comparable to the best systems of other states.

Academic School Program

Children may be enrolled in the school for the deaf at four years of age. One of the main goals of the preschool program is to teach a more usable, natural language at a time when children need it most. All of the children in this area are given individual tutoring in the areas of language, speech, lipreading, reading readiness and auditory training. An environment to expose these children to opportunities to re-create the activities of the adult world and thus obtain new experiences is skillfully maintained. This program for tiny tots provides for the optimum development of the whole child physically, socially, emotionally and intellectually.

Houseparents visit school as often as possible to acquaint themselves with the vocabulary the children are expected to use in oral communication and understand through lipreading.

The school hopes that the early start in preschool will enable those students to achieve twelfth grade level and be graduated as bona fide high school graduates whereas the better academic students today do well to reach a tenth grade level.

In addition to following the regular academic course of study used in public schools of the state, all ages of deaf and hard of hearing pupils are given daily instruction in speech, lipreading and special emphasis is placed upon the development of residual hearing with the use of hearing aids. Individual progress in a completely oral and written atmosphere over a period of years is evaluated and an educational program under a modified Rochester system (oral and manual methods used simultaneously) is provided to give further communicative assistance to those who have not been

able to make significant progress orally.

To complete the academic and vocational programs, driver training is offered on Saturdays to the older students. The 1963 Legislature passed a compulsory driver education law which provides funds up to \$55 per pupil for students 14-18 years of age. These funds are used to pay the instructor's salary, purchase educational materials such as textbooks and filmstrips and maintain a driver training car. A local automobile dealer loans the instructor a new car each year completely equipped with radio, heater, power steering, automatic transmission and other safety options. To date approximately 23 students have taken advantage of this program.

Being small, the school can afford to be well-equipped with mechanical aids for students and teachers. Every classroom with the exception of two classes for slow learning manual students is blessed with a modern, late-model multiple hearing aid. The auditory training program is further enhanced by an inventory of table model hearing aids and individual hearing aids. Approximately 55 per cent of the students own their own wearable hearing aids.

Other aids such as movie projectors, film strip projectors, captioned films, overhead projectors, flannel board materials, controlled readers and opaque projectors are available for teacher usage.

A testing program is in operation helping those responsible for the progress and welfare of the children better to understand their charges. A visiting psychologist administers intelligence and personality tests. Audiometric tests are given twice yearly to all students in a well-constructed sound-deadened room. Continued encouragement is given to the use of individual aids.

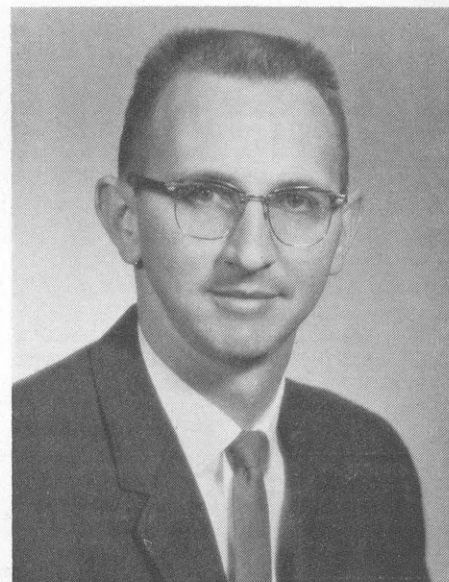
Extracurricular activities include the usual athletics, McNaughton Literary So-

ciety, scouting, outings for skating and swimming, field days, movies, dances, parties, etc.

For many years the school has enjoyed membership in the Idaho High School Interscholastic Activities Association. The school has hosted district and state basketball tournaments and sub-district track meets. Citizens of the state can take pride in the extensive athletic facilities on our campus.

Vocational Orientation

Orientation to all the vocational outlets offered by the school usually reveals aptitudes and interests which help students to decide on vocations to follow. During the final few years, a student may concentrate on the work he likes best. Due to the age of students and the limited amount of time devoted to a program of this type each day, it is not expected that finished workers will be produced although results have shown that these years of vocational training in school during the teen years enable most students to earn "good" or "superior" ratings whenever they have had the General Aptitude Test Battery administered



Robert T. Dawson, author of the article on the Idaho School, relinquished a teaching position at Hudson's Bay High School in Vancouver, Wash., to obtain training to teach the deaf. He is a graduate of the University of Portland and trained at Gallaudet College where he received his M.S. degree. In the ensuing years he has been associated with the Oregon and Idaho schools. He is the present principal of the Idaho School.

to them by officers of the Employment Security Agency.

Starting at the age of 11 or 12 years, boys are offered vocational training in arts and crafts, all phases of letterpress and photo-offset printing and industrial arts. The industrial arts program is being extended during the 1965-66 year to incorporate units in mechanical drawing, electricity, welding and work in plastics in addition to the usual work in cabinetmaking, carpentry, painting, furniture repair, upholstery and home repairs. The older boys print and prepare the school's widely distributed magazine, **The Optimist**. A vast amount of other printing such as office forms, letterheads, programs, certificates, diplomas, and tablets is also performed for the school.

In the home economics department, girls are transformed into lovely young ladies as they learn to be competent seamstresses and cooks. The arts and crafts program teaches them to develop a usable sense of color, form, design and originality. Evaluation is based not on competition but rather on each student doing his or her best.

Superintendents

Up to the present time, the Idaho State School for the Deaf and the Blind has only had eight superintendents.

James Watson (1906-1909) was previously mentioned. Mr. Watson was also superintendent of the Ontario School and the first superintendent of both the Idaho and Washington Schools. He was the father of E. S. Tillinghast, who was superintendent of the Oregon, Missouri and South Dakota Schools. Mr. Watson's grandson, Edward W. Tillinghast, is the present superintendent of the Arizona School, and his granddaughter, Mrs. Hilda Tillinghast Williams, is a teacher at the Kendall School.

Paul Martin (1909-1911), a teacher in the school, assumed the superintendency in 1909. When he retired, because of poor health, there were 41 pupils in the school. It was during his superintendency that the school was moved from Boise to Gooding.

W. E. Taylor (1911-1920) was the third superintendent. It was during his years as administrator that a detailed course of study was drawn up. There were 60 pupils at this time.

The fourth superintendent was Miss Ethel Hilliard (1920-1923), a former principal of Central Institute for the Deaf in St. Louis, Mo., who left Idaho to accept a teaching position in the New Jersey School.

Dr. Clarence J. Settles (1923-1932) was the fifth superintendent, during whose tenure the enrollment reached 85. Dr. Settles served many years as president of the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind after leaving Idaho.

In 1932, Dr. P. E. Potts (1932-1936) came to Idaho from Maryland. He resigned in 1936 to accept a position on the staff of the American Foundation of the Blind where he was employed for many years until his retirement.

The seventh superintendent of the Idaho



Girls at the Idaho School for the Deaf at Gooding display the creations they modeled in an annual Parents' Day style show.



Driver education is an important course at the Idaho School for the Deaf.

School for the Deaf was Dr. Burton W. Driggs (1937-1956), a former superintendent of the North Dakota School for the Deaf. The enrollment at the time of his resignation was 71.

Edward W. Reay (1956-), the eighth and present superintendent was the former principal of the Kansas, Washington and Florida Schools. The largest enrollment of deaf children during his administration has been 110.

The people of Idaho and the parents of deaf children believe that many fine things are happening on the campus of the Idaho State School for the Deaf and the Blind in Gooding. They always hope for greater things and more opportunities for their children and the school desires to keep pace with their dreams by planning for the best of things in the future. The leadership and foresight of the present administration and the advances that will be made in the future will only be possible because of the hard work, the prudence and the dedicated years of

those people who have guided and directed the school from the cradle in those early unstable years to the present—the age of Federal grants-in-aid and scholarships. The era when training centers have sprung up North, South, East and West. The year when anyone who has the "will" to learn the time proven methods of teaching the deaf, has the opportunity at his very doorstep.

From a turbulent beginning then, the Idaho School for the Deaf grew into maturity. Facilities have been improved and expanded. Highly trained teachers have been secured. Time tested methods of instruction continue to be employed. There is every reason for deaf children at the Idaho school to have a deep sense of security as they grow from the care-free days of childhood into the more demanding world of young, responsible adults. Because they have lived with security, they have indeed learned to have faith in themselves. And with faith, countless are the doors which are open to them.

How Deaf People Study And Work In The Soviet Union

By Leonid Godin, Editor of the Zhizn Glukhii Magazine in Moscow

(Novosti Press Agency)

According to the statistics there are about 200,000 deaf people in the Soviet Union. Approximately 115,000 of them live in the Russian Federation, the largest of the 15 constituent republics of the Soviet Union. Their education, employment and social maintenance are the concerns of the government, the trade unions and the Societies of the Deaf of the Union republics.

If the parents wish they may place their deaf child in a kindergarten where the deaf children beginning with three years of age are taught to speak and to understand speech. Their parents pay only a part (up to 30 per cent) of their children's accommodation at kindergarten; the rest is covered by the government and the trade unions.

There are special schools for the semi-deaf, deaf, deaf and mute children where they get free compulsory education beginning with the age of seven. There are about 400 such schools in the Soviet Union. On the first of September, 1965, fifteen more schools for the deaf were opened in Arkhangelsk, Bryansk, Yakutsk, Khabarovsk and other cities of the Russian Federation. The government allocates from 400,000 to 465,000 roubles for building each of such schools.

Schools for the deaf children have classrooms equipped with microphones, study rooms and workshops where senior-graders study the fundamentals of different specialities. As a rule, such schools have stadiums.

Such schools are staffed with the teachers with special training who know dactylology and the methods of teaching the deaf and semideaf. Their salaries are 25 per cent more than those of the regular school teachers.

The young people who finish 12 grades of the schools for the deaf (equal to a regular eight-year-school) may either continue their education or go to work.

A number of Soviet specialized secondary and higher schools have groups for the deaf. Deaf students learn to read the lips at special secondary schools and it helps them to understand lectures. Besides, each group for the deaf students has an interpreter who dubs the lecture for them by means of the mimicry and dactylology. All this makes it possible for the deaf students to master knowledge successfully. This year, for example, eleven deaf graduates received engineer's diplomas at the Bauman Higher Technical School in Moscow which for the first time admitted deaf students 30 years ago.

Deaf students of specialized secondary and higher schools get scholarships that are 50 per cent bigger than other students besides a small pension as invalids.

Deaf graduates of higher or specialized

secondary schools get jobs at the state factories and mills as well as at the enterprises of the Society of the Deaf in their republic. About 50 deaf specialists with higher education work at the Chelyabinsk Tractor Building Plant (South Urals). Ivan Danilin, one of them, is the head of a team of designers at the automatic transfer lines designing bureau. Yuri Yakovlev is one of the designers of the sugar cane harvesting combine. Agricultural Machinery Plant in Rostov is shipping such combines to Cuba.

V. I. Domrachev, M.Sc. (Technology), deaf since childhood, teaches at the Kazan Aviation Institute.

Three years ago a designing bureau servicing the enterprises of the Society of the Deaf of the Russian Federation was founded in Moscow. About 80 engineers and technicians, most of them deaf, are employed there. Until recently deaf people could get their secondary technical education only at the regular trade and vocational schools where special groups were organized for them.

In 1965, the Society of the Deaf of the Russian Federation opened a polytechnical school in Leningrad which trains interior decorators, typesetters and bookbinders. The term of studies at the polytechnical school is from four to five years. The Society of the Deaf is going to open another such school in Chelyabinsk where metal workers with broad specialization will be trained.

Before the World War II, as a rule there were only single workers employed at the state enterprises. After the war at the suggestion of the trade union organizations, deaf workers' groups were organized at factories and mills. If an enterprise employs 20 deaf workers it hires an interpreter for them at the expense of the plant's trade-union committee. There are about 1,200 interpreters employed at the industrial enterprises of the Russian Federation and more than 500 in the countryside.

If the number of deaf employees at a given enterprise exceeds 100 the management organizes a special department in charge of their employment, the organization of their studies and advanced training courses, etc. Such departments have been organized at the Likhachev Automobile Building Plant in Moscow, Chelyabinsk Tractor Works and the Rostov (Rostov-on-the-Don) Agricultural Machinery Plant and at other enterprises where the number of the deaf workers is quickly growing. Altogether there are more than 60,000 deaf workers at the factories and mills of the Soviet Union.

Besides the government and the trade unions, the local boards of the Society of the Deaf existing in each regional and district centers deal with the questions

of the employment of the deaf. There are 17 enterprises belonging to the Society of the Deaf in the territory of the Russian Federation. At these enterprises the deaf first learn a speciality (education is free and the students are paid scholarships, get free meals, clothing and hostel accommodations) and then get jobs.

About 12,000 deaf people work at the enterprises of the Society of the Deaf. About 500 graduates of the schools for the deaf get specialities at these enterprises every year. They study for two to three years depending on what kind of speciality they are learning. In Irkutsk, (Eastern Siberia), for example, computer operators are trained, in Kalinin—boring machine operators, electric welders, and turners with broad specialization; in Moscow—shoemakers, engravers, and weavers, and in the city of Podolsk, situated near Moscow—specialists in medical instruments making, etc.

The enterprises of the Society of the Deaf do not pay any turnover tax. That is why they operate on more profitable conditions than the state enterprises. The profits they get are spent on extending production; on building new houses, recreation homes, kindergartens, etc., for the deaf. Lately, the Society of the Deaf has built for its members big residential houses in Moscow, Kalinin, Bryansk, Oryol, and Kursk, (in the centre of the European part of the Soviet Union) in Chelyabinsk and Krasnodar (in the south of Russia) and in other cities. At the end of last August another sanatorium for the deaf was opened near Sochi, on the Black Sea coast. The Society of the Deaf of the Russian Federation has another sanatorium for the deaf on the Black Sea coast and the third one near Moscow.

(Editor's Note: The following is reprinted from the French publication of the deaf.)

The New World and Us

I have just returned from a three-week trip to the United States. The 10th International Games for the Deaf permitted me to make this trip since among my "official" duties I am president of the "CISS."

I do not regret this trip, obviously. The president of the CISS was entitled to all the honors, but this president was also the representative of old Europe, and it is in this capacity that I write my monthly "editorial."

I must confess that I was somewhat "flabbergasted" by the way of life which is reserved for the elite deaf in the United States and this has quite naturally led me to consider the two positions which

are accorded us in the Old and the New World.

Must it be confessed? The New World is more than 50 years ahead of the one which showed it the way.

It is not my idea, within the framework of this article, to speak about the life of Americans but simply of deaf Americans, and in that, there is a difference . . .

The average American has a standard of life very superior to that of the European, but, on the other hand, there are millions unemployed, something that practically does not exist in France. This then is an advantage for us.

But the life of the deaf in the United States is completely different from that of his colleague in Europe, quite simply because he has a real place in society.

Although I have long had an inkling, I have learned many things about the life of the leading deaf Americans. The elite are practically classed, some are professors at Gallaudet College in Washington, others occupy choice positions in industry, because in America there is no complex of the deaf. Man is judged according to his intellectual capacity and

not according to his physical or sensorial capacities.

A "brain" is a brain and nothing else. That leaves us dreaming. Our old Europe which founded Gallaudet College, thanks to the contributions of deaf professors from Saint-Jacques, is now surpassed a thousand fold by American teaching; "deaf" professors successfully teach deaf students.

In Europe, and principally in France, cradle of this teaching, the career of professor is forbidden the deaf. A congress held in Milan in 1890 decreed this decision which we consider unjust.

The deaf person is a deaf person and knows better than anybody the nature of his handicapped brother. He is more apt than anybody to understand him. Oral teaching is naturally useful but general instruction can be given the deaf only by the deaf. This is what Gallaudet College has understood and it is now the first school of the world in the education of the deaf because it has many deaf professors.

I should like to know the opinion of our educators on this subject.

Pierre Bernhard
President, CISS

Captioned Films Announces 1966 Workshop For Improving Instruction For The Deaf

For the past three summers, groups of 20 educators of the deaf have met at Ball State University, Muncie, Ind. The workshops were sponsored by Captioned Films for the Deaf, U.S. Office of Education. These educators apply as qualified teachers or administrators in schools and classes for the deaf. They are carefully selected on the basis of recommendations, experience and particular capabilities in the subject area being considered. In the selection it is attempted to gather regional, grade level and program representation.

The general objectives of these meetings are:

1. To study existing curricula in schools for the deaf and regular public schools.
2. To develop comprehensive curriculum guides, sample units and format suggestion.
3. To screen and evaluate existing films, filmstrips, transparencies, study prints, reference and reinforcement materials for integrating into the guides.
4. To explore existing visual aid gaps and suggest specific production needs.

Curriculum guides were developed in the areas of social studies and literature enrichment in 1963. In 1964, the workshop wrote outlines in science.

This past summer a very vital area of school curricula was considered. The participants worked on personal, social and economic education. The committees were assigned to: Personal-Social Relationships (K-12), Sex Education (K-12) and Consumer Education (K-12).

It is hoped that these curriculum guides will offer a suggested base to such present and future development. They represent the work of a broad variety of teachers of the deaf. Since there exists a mobility problem in school population, teachers of the deaf have often expressed a need for such workshops.

The curriculum guides will soon be available from:

Captioned Films for Deaf Depository
Indiana School for the Deaf
1200 E. 42nd Street
Indianapolis, Indiana

(Please specify the number of copies needed, area and grade level).

The fourth five-week workshop to be held in the summer of 1966 will be in the area of mathematics. Interested applicants should contact:

Dr. Donald Ferguson, Project Director
Dept. of Education
Ball State University
Muncie, Indiana

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Frank B. Sullivan Named To Gallaudet College Board

Frank B. Sullivan of Chicago, Ill., has been elected to the Board of Directors of Gallaudet College. He fills the position held by President Leonard M. Elstad, who resigned to make it possible to provide wider geographical distribution of the Gallaudet Board members and more alumni representation on the Board.

Mr. Sullivan, who lost his hearing at the age of 10 from spinal meningitis, has devoted his entire career to the field of deafness. He is serving concurrently as an instructor at DePaul University, Chicago, and Grand Secretary-Treasurer of the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf, Oak Park, Ill.

The new board member is a native of Butte, Mont., where he was born July 16, 1919, and is a graduate of the Montana School for the Deaf. After receiving his B.A. degree at Gallaudet College in 1941, he taught at the South Dakota School for the Deaf for one year and at the West Virginia School for the Deaf, two years.

A speaker and writer, he has addressed groups such as Mu Iota Sigma, an organization of teachers of the deaf in Chicago, and the Section on the Deaf at the 1965 Illinois State Convention of the Council of Exceptional Children. He was the keynote speaker at the National Symposium on the Deaf—Driving and Employability held at the University of Denver College of Law, Feb. 12-14, 1962.

He has participated in numerous workshops on deafness, as a group leader and as a planning committee member. He is a board member of the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf and of the Board of Directors of the Chicago Club of the Deaf. He has been secretary and president, respectively, of the Chicago Chapter of the Gallaudet College Alumni Association.

Mr. Sullivan is a member of the Illinois Suburban Council on Employment of the Handicapped, an outgrowth of the Governor's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped. He is also a member of the Committee on Planning for the Hearing Impaired, Greater Chicago Committee on Rehabilitation.

His writings appear frequently in THE FRAT, the official publication of the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf.

Mr. Sullivan was co-winner of the Thomas S. Marr Scholarship award at Gallaudet College in his senior year, and is a member of the college's Kappa Gamma Fraternity.

He resides with his wife, the former Louise Lorraine Goss, at 4824 N. Nordica Ave., Chicago. The Sullivans have two children, Michael and Roberta.

Sketches of School Life

By OSCAR GUIRE

A New Era

The California School for the Deaf and the Blind was established by the state in San Francisco in 1860. In a few years it was moved to Berkeley.

The first principal was Waring Wilkinson. At the time of his appointment he was teaching at the New York School for the Deaf under Harvey and Isaac Peet, grandfather and father of the late Miss Elizabeth Peet of Gallaudet College. At the California School his duties were similar to those of the superintendent of any other school for the deaf. He objected to being called superintendent. He considered the title **principal** to be more dignified for an educator. He thought that a school with a superintendent as its head would in the public mind be associated with asylums, prisons and other non-educational institutions which have superintendents. **Principal** was strictly an educational title.

The head of the California School was always called **principal** until Dr. Elwood A. Stevenson's appointment. He wanted to be called **superintendent**. His reason was obvious and proper, in my opinion. If he did not have the title customarily used among the educators of the deaf, his authority would have been underrated by his equals.

Wilkinson's reasoning was probably valid in his time. But it is not now. Words change in meaning with time. In California superintendents are important officials in the educational system and their authority is not underrated. The state has a superintendent of public instruction who is elected by the people every four years. Each school district has its superintendent. Each school has its principal. In any given district the principals of the schools in the district take orders from the superintendent of the district.

While the California School for the Deaf had a principal at the top, the person, who was in charge of all academic work was called **head teacher**. He was equal to the principals of other schools for the deaf. The school was not large enough to warrant a head teacher who devoted a large part of his time to supervisory work. The head teacher was also the teacher of the highest class. There were two head teachers, one for the deaf department and one for the blind.

The fact that Wilkinson came from Fanwood had a great influence on the students' later life. He was opposed to Gallaudet College and preferred to send his brightest boys to the University of California.

Both the school and university are located in the foothills of the Berkeley Hills. They are about six blocks apart. Thus it is easy for a deaf person to live at the school and walk over to the university for lessons. I did so for two years. The



Mrs. McKellip, the matron at the California School for the Deaf at Berkeley in Oscar Guire's time, made many changes.

fact that I had gone to Gallaudet College first made it unnecessary for me to attend the university longer.

Wilkinson's attitude toward Gallaudet College was a result of the rivalry between Edward Miner Gallaudet and the Peet family for leadership in the educational system of the deaf.

Wilkinson, working with and for the Peet men, was loyal to them and their memory and turned up his nose at their rival and his works.

I do not think that the rivalry was bitter. The fact that Dr. Edward Miner Gallaudet appointed Miss Peet as the first woman member of the faculty of his college seems to indicate that he was broadminded and acted kindly towards the Peet family.

It appears that Wilkinson had an exaggerated idea as to what a deaf person could do at the university. He sent five boys there but only two of them graduated. They were a Mr. Grady (Theodore Grady?), Theophilus d' Estrella, James Howson, a Mr. Smith, and a man whose name I have forgotten.

Grady was the first to graduate. After graduation he went to Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore one year. He majored in English. I suppose he expected to teach at the California School for the Deaf. He taught the seventh grade there.

In those days there were more men teachers than women teachers. At the California School all the teachers above the fifth grade were men. In addition, men taught the first and second grades. Thus one had a woman teacher only when he was in the third, fourth and fifth grades.

Some time after starting to teach Grady studied law at home and was admitted to the bar. He had seven or eight chil-

dren. When his eldest son grew up, he served as interpreter for his father. I do not know how good his law practice was. At the school I always knew him as a full-time teacher or a full-time bookkeeper.

In 1912, the deaf of California forced Grady out of his school job. I do not know what they had against him. I was a member of his very last class and I did not notice anything wrong with him. It was all over before I knew anything about it. When I returned to school after the summer vacation, I was surprised to see him working as bookkeeper in a small office.

He quit the bookkeeping job in a year or two to accept a clerical job in a law office. He was proud to call himself a lawyer's lawyer. I suppose that it was difficult for him to present a case in court but I have no doubt that he was competent to prepare a case for his employer to present in court.

In 1923, when I graduated from the university with a master's degree, the Oakland Enquirer gave me much publicity. Grady wrote me and asked me to call on him. He did not say anything about dinner. It was my last day in Berkeley. I was glad to see him, one of my oldest teachers. I had not seen him for 10 or 11 years. I enjoyed the visit, even though his talk was not wholly pleasant. He and Winfield S. Runde (a deaf teacher at the school) had been at odds for many years. Grady attacked Runde bitterly. When I was ready to leave, he asked me to stay for dinner. I declined because I had already accepted a dinner invitation from Mr. and Mrs. Runde and was on my way to their house. When I told Runde that I had just visited with Grady, he asked, "What did he say about me?" I replied, "Nothing."

Grady has been dead many years. I saw his widow in 1953 at the California Home for the Aged Deaf in Los Angeles.

The second deaf person to graduate from the university was James Howson. Wilkinson dominated him, telling him what to do and what not to do—and made a mess of it.

Howson majored in English for three years and then Wilkinson told him to change to chemistry. He obtained his bachelor's degree all right but when he wanted to study for a master's degree he ran into trouble. The college of chemistry refused to accept him as a graduate student. One year of chemistry was not enough to prepare one for graduate study of chemistry. However the College of Agriculture accepted him and he specialized in agricultural chemistry. The department of chemistry had nothing to do with agricultural chemistry. There was a separate department of agricultural chemistry which was under the control of the College of Agriculture.

Howson told me about these things. He did not say why Wilkinson changed his advice. He did not seem to know why. Wilkinson's inconsistent advice does not

make any sense to me. If he was planning to hire Howson as a teacher as in Grady's case, of course, English was a good major, probably the best in those old days when teachers were not required to know anything about child psychology, educational psychology, educational methods, history of education, etc. On the other hand if Wilkinson decided that he did not want Howson as a teacher, chemistry was a better major for him.

The end result of this academic confusion was that all his working life Howson was a full time teacher (my sixth grade teacher) and a part-time chemist. He was never a full-time chemist because, as he told me, he was afraid to leave his safe teaching job.

Wilkinson and his successors allowed Howson to maintain a chemical laboratory on the school premises and earn extra money through chemical work. He did fire assaying for a fee. At first his laboratory was in the north wing of the old trades building.

In 1910, the building burned down. The fire started in the south wing. He was then assigned a part of the clubhouse on the athletic field. I remember that when I was a little boy, I looked into his laboratory and wondered about the bottles and equipment.

In 1914, a new trades building was opened with a large laboratory in the basement. It was intended mainly for physics, but it was also equipped for chemistry. I spent much time there, performing experiments in physics. I often saw Howson doing chemical work.

In any college every chemistry major is required to take some physics. A candidate for the degree of doctor of philosophy in chemistry usually takes physics as his minor.

It was Howson's job to teach physics. He never taught chemistry. In 1922, Walter Krug and Rose studied chemistry at the California School. Howson was not its teacher but Head Teacher O'Donnell was. There was no real need for chemistry. Gallaudet College required candidates for admission to know a little physics but not chemistry at all. I looked at the textbook and did not think much of it—not good enough for a first class high school. I think that O'Donnell was trying to mislead the public and state officials into thinking that his school was more advanced than it was in fact.

Walter Krug was for many years a professor of biology and the dean of men at Gallaudet College. Rose was a bright boy, too, and he passed the entrance examinations for Gallaudet. At school he seemed all right. But during the summer it was discovered that he had a blood disease. He was sent to a state mental hospital and died in a few years.

In 1910, the deaf of California decided that it was time for Wilkinson to retire. When I transferred from the North Carolina School for the Deaf in 1906, he was already old. He had a long white beard. Beards were fashionable in those days. There was no state law to force the re-



Mrs. McKellip with some of the boys on the front steps of Bartlett Hall at the California School for the Deaf at Berkeley.

tirement of any aged teacher.

Heavy pressure was put on him to retire. At first he resisted the pressure but retired before there was any real fight.

I was the third deaf graduate of the state university. Wilkinson had nothing to do with my higher education. He had been retired six years when I graduated from his school in 1916. Under Runde's influence I decided at an early date to go to Gallaudet. My mother met the Rundes and was impressed by them. I guess they mentioned Gallaudet to her. She decided that I should go to Gallaudet. She had the idea that a deaf person needed more schooling than a hearing person did.

However, when I was ready to go, mother balked. She thought that I was too young. I was seventeen. She asked me to ask the principal, Mr. Milligan, about it. When I asked him, he replied, "No, I think you are old enough to go. I personally prefer you to go this year. I have a waiting list. Your going will make it possible for me to admit one more new boy."

Mother accepted Milligan's opinion without making any difficulty. I did not think of going to the University of California until I was a junior at Gallaudet.

When Wilkinson retired, his job went to a Mr. Keith, who had been the business manager many years. He knew nothing about education, let alone the specialized education of the deaf and of the blind. The deaf people did not like it. They demanded a real educator be placed in charge of the school.

In 1912, the deaf people began a movement to get rid of Keith. They made so much sound and fury that Governor Hiram Johnson (Theodore Roosevelt's political chum) ordered an investigation and presided at a hearing. At the same time Grady came under fire. I do not know if his case was connected with Keith's case. I was too young to know what was happening in the deaf world.

I was only 13 years old. Some of the school boys were as old as 20. Perhaps the oldest boys knew what was coming. Runde was our supervisor. (Nobody was called housefather or counselor in those days.)

If he gave the oldest boys a hint of the coming event, I never heard of it. I have said that I had not noticed anything wrong with Grady. I had not heard anything wrong with Keith's management. The end result of this ado was that both Keith and Grady were ousted. Runde became the teacher of the fifth grade.

Mr. Milligan, superintendent of the Montana School for the Deaf, was put in charge of the school. He had attended the normal department of Gallaudet College. His father was a teacher of the deaf. His son was a teacher of the deaf and later a principal and a superintendent. I remember him as a little boy.

Theophilus d' Estrella attended the university three years. I save this man as the subject of a future sketch. This remarkable man is worth a whole article unshared with other characters.

I never saw the deaf Mr. Smith whom Wilkinson sent to the University of California. I have forgotten the fifth man's name. He and I talked about deaf students at the university. He mentioned Smith.

I had never heard of Smith and I have never heard of him again. All I remember of my informant is that he had gone to the university two years, that he lived somewhere in the San Francisco Bay area and that he worked as a carpenter.

When I was at the university I met a deaf freshman (I was a senior) from San Francisco. I do not remember exactly how I met him on the campus. However I had heard of him before. James Howson had written about him in the old **Silent Worker**. Howson wrote many features in the old S.W.

This boy had graduated from the oral day school for the deaf in San Francisco



Dances organized by Mrs. McKellip, the head matron, at the California School. The arrow points to Helen Tangzman who is holding Oscar Guire's hand.

and from one of the many high schools in S. F. He did not know the language of signs or the manual alphabet. We talked by means of pencil and pad. At first he majored in civil engineering but changed to electrical engineering. He said that the field of civil engineering was overcrowded.

He told me about getting a cinch in mathematics. A cinch was an official warning to do better. Cinches were given after short mid-term examinations. Those who did well did not get any notice. The deaf boy was surprised to get the cinch. He thought that he was not doing so badly in mathematics. He went to the instructor for an explanation. It was discovered that the instructor had not known that he had a deaf boy in his class. He had often called the boy's name in class and asked a question. The boy never stood up and answered. Naturally he was given a mark of zero in the instructor's book every time. The boy did not know how to get along in a big university. He should have taken the precaution of letting every teacher of his know about his deafness. He should have made arrangements with some friendly students to help him in class.

When I met him a second time, he said that he was afraid that he would flunk out at the end of the year. I suggested that he go to Gallaudet College. He said, "No. If I finish college, it will be here. I will not go to another place as an admitted failure here." After that, I never saw him again. I do not think that he tried to avoid me. There were 10,000 students. How often could we, total strangers, happen to see each other? It was a wonder that we met at all. He probably saw me write to somebody and knew that I was deaf, too.

I remember the second Milligan with affection. I knew him in school only four years. During the first two years, as some psychologists would say, I was passing through a phase. I was pretty wild in some ways. I was a trouble mak-

er. Milligan did not believe in being rough on young people. He was tolerant, patient and kind with me. In the end his soft policy paid off, at least in my case. Gentle reader, if you do not believe that softness with troublesome boys is sometimes the best policy, let me tell you that when I graduated, Milligan and his teachers and officers voted me a gold medal for "general excellence," which means good conduct as well as good scholarship. In later sketches I will give details—why I started rebellion, how I waged it, and what stopped it.

When I was in my second or third year (1918 or 1919) at Gallaudet, Milligan unexpectedly died. At the time the school was not under the control of the state board of education as it is now. It had its own board of directors and they were appointed by the governor. Many noted men served on the board at various times. One was David Barrows, who was president of the university during the early 1920s. Another was Stephens, a professor of history at the university. Stephens Memorial Student Union at the university is named in his honor.

The board chose a committee to look for Milligan's successor. It traveled all over the country and went as far as Gallaudet College. In the end the board chose a man who was under its nose all the time. Head Teacher Caldwell became Principal Caldwell.

It was not long before the deaf people were dissatisfied with Caldwell. No one could say anything against his mind or character but he was considered too old for the job. Pressure was put on him to retire and he retired.

The deaf people recommended three men to the state officials to consider as Caldwell's successor. One was Dr. Ignatius Bjorlee, superintendent of the Maryland School for the Deaf. Another was Dr. Elwood A. Stevenson, superintendent of the Minnesota School for the Deaf. I do not remember who the third

man was. Bjorlee was the deaf people's first choice. He was well known for his gallant fight for the right of the deaf to drive automobiles in Maryland. For some time the deaf were not allowed to drive automobiles in Maryland.

His successful fight made him popular with the deaf all over the country. He ruled himself out by refusing to consider any job which would take him out of his beloved Maryland.

Stevenson was chosen. One of his conditions for acceptance was the official title of **superintendent** instead of **principal**, which, in my opinion, was the right thing to demand.

Gentle readers, are you wondering as to the whereabouts of the new era about which I am supposed to be writing this article? My dears, it has arrived for your examination and consideration.

When Milligan came from Montana and took charge of the California School for the Deaf and the Blind, he brought Mr. and Mrs. McKellip with him. When a school has a new head imported from another school, considerable change is inevitable.

The changes in the academic department were modest enough. But the changes in the pupils' social life made by Mrs. McKellip defy imagination.

Mrs. McKellip was both head matron and matron of Bartlett Hall (older deaf boys). She was in charge of not only all the dormitories but also the dining room and the kitchen. The school had never had a head matron before.

Her husband was the deaf boys' supervisor—officially, that is. Since she knew the language of signs and he did not, she was more boss to the boys than he.

There were so many boy-girl contacts that an old timer becomes dizzy looking back and thinking about them.

For the first time the boys and girls ate at the same tables, not side by side but face to face. For the first time the traditional farewell party on the last night of the school year became a dinner party. The boys chose their partners, escorted them into the dining room and sat down side by side. Boys who had the money gave their girl friends boxes of fine candy on that night.

For the first time boys and girls danced around the May pole. For the first time they had an annual school picnic with the coronation of a May queen elected by the boys. There were more parties than before. There were picnics and outings for the first time.

For the first time they learned the modern dances (waltz, fox trot, one step, etc.). Previously they had danced only the old-fashioned Virginia reel, which was some sort of square dancing.

For the first time boys called on girls on Sunday afternoon on the lawn in front of Durham Hall (older deaf girls' dormitory). For the first time there were small private birthday parties.

The pupils had better food than before. For the first time they ate Sunday sup-

per in the dining room. In the past they had lined up in the basement playrooms and were doled out cheddar cheese and crackers.

Mrs. McKellip was glad to give the Golden State Literary Society a fine banquet every year. The pupils took their literary society seriously. The boys had athletics but they did not care to have an athletic association or a Boy Scout troop. The athletic association and Boy Scout troop which exist now were established while I was at Gallaudet College.

For the first time the pupils and teachers were given something to eat at the morning recess, most often crullers.

These things were destined to be short lived. Mrs. McKellip loved the children and fed them too well. She ran up a deficit in the food budget. The state officials objected to it and Mrs. McKellip resigned. In addition Milligan died unexpectedly. Principal Caldwell was not the sort to encourage or allow boy-girl associations. He was not narrowminded but an old man, who had forgotten his youth.

The annual school picnic with its coronation of May queen was abolished.

For all that boy-girl excitement the morals of the "new era" did not seem to be any worse than those of other eras. On the other hand the morals of the school were better during Mrs. McKellip's regime than after her time.

I never kissed a girl before going to college. I never had a date with a girl before going to college. Immature school girls and more mature college girls were different to me. When I was a pupil at the California School, I never heard of a boy and a girl having a date. Dates downtown were very common with the students of Gallaudet College. I myself had many such dates with my girl friend. When I finished college, I was surprised to be told that the pupils of the California School were then having them, too.

As one trained in the scientific method, I try not to draw sweeping conclusions without proof but I wonder if frank, open association of boys and girls does not reduce the temptation for deviltry. If this is true, there was something to Mrs. McKellip's apparent madness.



I remember the story of the hearing aid dealer who said that he became so discouraged when he had a bad day with three or four customers complaining about the hearing aids that he had sold them. At such a time his wife would say to him, "Go look at your files." He would then check over file after file of good, satisfied customers and he felt better. In the same way, it is good therapy for me to look over the names of 22 men who were unemployed and now are working or are in vocational training that will lead to employment. I refer, of course, to our Federal project which is running out and which we are continuing on a tuition basis.

In the process of getting references on prospective employes, I have heard from two college acquaintances, Norman G. Scarvie and the Rev. Robert C. Fletcher of Alabama. Norman writes that he has retired and is "now staying at home on the farm where there is plenty to do." And he states that he has more time now for oil painting. His wife and daughter are teachers in the Iowa School.

Rev. Fletcher remembered the time in the Gallaudet chapel when I was to read some Bible verses and found before me a dictionary instead of a Bible. He makes a big story about how well I handled that situation. I had been tipped off and who my friend was is a secret that I will carry to my grave.

Our Michigan State Home and Training School at Lapeer has been the location of a wonderful rehabilitation project for deaf and hard of hearing patients. Many deaf people have been involved but Dick Johnson was the first and is still on the scene. For years we have wished that the deaf patients could be housed together so they could learn from each other and keep up their communication. The good news is that a new dormitory

Stalling Along...

By STAHL BUTLER

Michigan Association for Better Hearing

724 Abbott Road, East Lansing, Michigan

will be constructed that will house 46 deaf men. Plans are under way for a new building next year for deaf women.

The Michigan Department of Mental Health and the Lapeer administration are to be congratulated. We think that there is nothing that could have been done that would have helped more people.

Mrs. Gerald (Edna) Adler reports that her students keep returning to her for assistance. One man bought a car and when transmission trouble developed he came to Edna to know what to do. A former student came back asking what to do about a toothache. Another wanted to know about insurance for a car he had purchased before anything had been done about a driver's license.

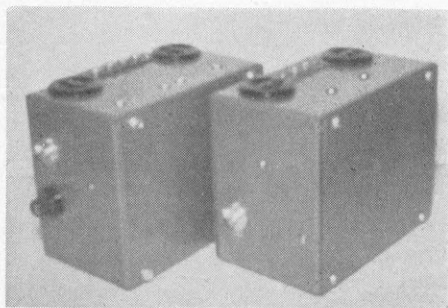
At this writing I am preparing to return to Virginia on Nov. 12. The good people at the Virginia State School for Colored Deaf and Blind Children have asked me to make a speech on the occasion of the dedication of a building which will be named for me. I was superintendent there 1937-1940.

I regret an error in writing that Tom Mayes was a product of a Chicago day school. He states that he attended the Oregon School for the Deaf, the public schools in Chicago and then the University of Chicago. He received his doctorate from Michigan State University last summer.

Our program here for unemployed deaf men has made a rich contribution to the Michigan automobile industry. Of the 20 men who have secured employment through us, six have purchased automobiles.

And these men will pay income and sales taxes, and in five or ten years will pay back to society all the money that a generous government has spent on them.

I am frustrated because I am promoting a one-man war on poverty and I have been unable to get any War-on-Poverty money to assist me. One of our secretaries just brought me a letter written to Senator Philip A. Hart. I am asking for an appointment with one of his staff members to help me on a proposed trip to Washington.



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ROBERT HARDING

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The Versatile Larry Levys Of Beverly Hills



F. Brannan Annie



Larry B. Rogers Annie



Annie Bob Hope



Ken Venturi Larry

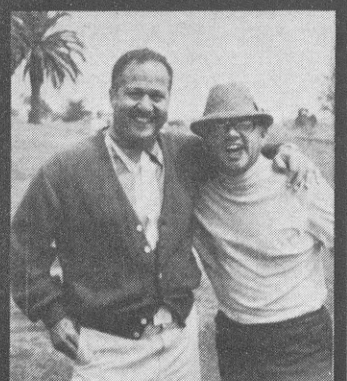


George Halsey Annie

The Levy's Snapshots



Annie Tony Curtis



Larry M. Rooney



Annie J. Unitas



Al Besselink Larry



Tony Lama Annie



Annie D. Sanders



A. Palmer Annie



Annie B. Horne

Anyone wishing to visit Mr. and Mrs. Larry Levy of Beverly Hills, Calif., would be wise to announce his intentions well in advance. Otherwise he would stand a good chance of finding the Levys out—especially if there is something important going on in town.

Since, in Los Angeles, something important is **always** going on, Annie and Larry Levy are difficult to find at home. This popular and energetic couple are absorbed in so many activities they are hard to keep up with.

Golf? They never miss watching the Los Angeles Open and know many of the professional golfers personally as well as many well-known Hollywood stars who play golf. Larry himself won the championship among deaf California golfers for nine straight years. 1953-1961. He has numerous trophies won in the William Randolph Hearst tournaments for employes of the Hearst newspapers.

Baseball? They see as many Dodger and Angel games as their tight schedule permits, usually waiting until the Yankees or the Giants come to town. (Why see less than the best?)

Football? This is Annie's favorite spectator sport—particularly the professional variety. She describes the ex-

ploits of Paul Hornung, John Unitas and other greats ecstatically—but also knowledgeably.

Basketball? More of the same. What with the Lakers and UCLA both in town, you'd expect the Levys to be satisfied, but they even watch the Los Angeles Club of the Deaf team regularly.

One could go on like this forever. The Levys enjoy hockey, too; also swimming, bowling (Annie bowls regularly, and one wonders where she finds the time), the circus, rodeos, ice skating, and so on, ad infinitum.

These connoisseurs of the good life also see at least one first-rate movie a week, preferably a foreign movie with English subtitles. They have rubbed elbows with Hollywood luminaries like Tony Curtis, Buddy Rogers, Mickey Rooney and Doris Day, to name a few.

The Levys also make a point of eating at the best places famous Restaurant Row has to offer. We mustn't forget to mention, either, that Larry is the owner of a key to the Playboy Club, and this needs no elaboration. You have to **rate** to have a key, you know.

Annie (Kipan) Levy graduated from the Missouri School for the Deaf and Gallaudet College (1951). She doesn't

say so, but the rough childhood she had undoubtedly led her to desire only the best in later life. She was prominent in women's athletics at Gallaudet.

Larry Levy is a product of the Texas School for the Deaf and was in the thick of every athletic activity. He treasures being on a Texas team that soundly thrashed a much-heralded Kansas School team coached by the late Eddie Foltz.

Larry is an 18-year veteran on the Herald-Examiner, being one of the first deaf printers to volunteer for the new processes which are changing the printing trade so drastically.

These two sports aficionados met in Kansas City at the 1954 American Athletic Association of the Deaf basketball tournament. They became interested in each other, naturally, because they liked the same things and it wasn't long before the nuptials took place in Las Vegas in April 1955. Now, ten years later, they find each other's company as stimulating as ever, and it's still strictly go-go-go.

The composite picture on the opposite page is the work of Charles Marsh, a fellow employe of Larry Levy—F. L. Baker.



QUESTIONS AND OPINIONS on *Parliamentary Procedure*

By Edwin M. Hazel

Qualified Parliamentarian, Member, the National Association of Parliamentarians, and the Chicago Association of Parliamentarians, American Institute of Parliamentarians, Illinois Association of Parliamentarians

Ten Rules for Leadership

- 1—Start from where you are.
- 2—Develop a love for people.
- 3—Practice what you preach.
- 4—Be sincere—be honest with all, including yourself.
- 5—DO NOT sacrifice principle or integrity for anything or anyone.
- 6—Learn to compromise without loss of No. 5
- 7—Take unwanted jobs.
- 8—Take the initiative.
- 9—"Make sure you are right, then go ahead."
- 10—Remember always, the kind thing is the right thing.

But most importantly of all believe in God and know "that all things work together for good to them that love the Lord."—The National Parliamentarian.

Q. What powers or functions does the board of directors have **independently** of an organization?—GRA

A. It depends on the bylaws. If there is any doubt or misunderstanding as to the actual authority of the board, it should be clearly specified in the bylaws. In this case, an amendment to the bylaws would be necessary, especially to iron out all doubt by granting or restricting authority, as the case may be.

Q. Does a board of directors have the power to discipline, fine or even expel a member of the organization?

A. **No** unless authorized by the assembly or bylaws.

Q. Can an absent member be nominated and then elected to office?

A. Yes, if he told someone he would accept the position if elected.

Q. Must the secretary read the minutes at **every** regular meeting?—WH

A. Certainly, but minutes may be dispensed with (laid aside) for some valid reason. At the next regular meeting they come up automatically for reading **before** the minutes of the last meeting are read.

Q. Is it possible to postpone or table an amendment to the bylaws?—Club.

A. Yes.

Q. May we have nominations made from the floor if a bylaw requires nominations to be by ballot?—Mrs. BK.

A. No. The bylaws, requiring that nominations be made by ballot, means the choice of the members for nominees **without** exposing the votes of members. It is out of order to allow nominations from the floor to defeat the purpose of the **secret** vote.

Q. What does filibuster mean?

A. It means talking, talking on a bill for hours, hours or even days and days uninterruptedly. It is common in Congress but not in ordinary assemblies which usually limit a debate to 10 minutes or even less.

False or True (Answers on page 34)

T F 1. The president should always refer to himself in the third person.

T F 2. When the president presides in board meetings, executive committee meetings or in convention, he is addressed as "Mr. Chairman."

T F 3. A motion to lay on the table **must** not be used for the purpose of obstructing the business of the club (organization).

T F 4. A nominating committee should consider all the suggestions for nominees given them by members.

T F 5. If a nominee does **not** decline, "I won't say whether I accept or not," his answer is as good as if he accepts.

T F 6. The Chair (presiding officer) must **wait** for someone to move to adjourn when there is no "new business."

T F 7. Members may leave the assembly as soon as the motion to adjourn is passed **before** the Chair declares the meeting adjourned.

T F 8. The president should leave his station during an election of officers if he is a candidate.

T F 9. During the absence of the president (ex-officio a member of all committees) for weeks, the vice president becomes an ex-officio member automatically till the president returns.

T F 10. It is the right of every member who notices the **breach** of a rule to insist on its enforcement.

The DEAF American

"The National Magazine
For All The Deaf"
\$4.00 PER YEAR

The Tenth International Games Story

By ART KRUGER, Sports Editor

As Expected, Yank Cagers Romp, But USA Soccer Team Is Humbled

USA soccer coach Erv Antoni was right when he said before the Games started: "We don't play much soccer, so we're not so good at all. It's the opposite of basketball. There we've never lost; in soccer we hardly ever win."

Basketball got under way at 1 p.m., Friday, June 25, two days before the official opening of the Xth International Games for the Deaf, at Gallaudet College's Hughes Memorial Gymnasium. After preliminary rounds for two days, all remaining games were shifted to the University of Maryland's Cole Field House, which will be the scene of the 1966 NCAA cage championships.

Two nations originally entered in basketball, Argentina and Chile, later dropped out, leaving six nations in contention.

U. S. teams, both in regular Olympics and IGD, have never lost a basketball game, and a 88-44 victory over Finland in the finals on Friday night, July 2, kept intact the U. S. record of never having lost a game in Deaf Games basketball in three tries.

The winner of the basketball round robin received only one gold medal for the five days of work—plus individual medals, of course.

The well-drilled but outmanned Finns scored the game's first point but the USA scored the next 13 and the rest was downhill. Six-foot-5 center Gene Smith of Baltimore, Md., scored 23 points and grabbed 17 rebounds in 16 minutes to pace the United States.

U. S. Coach Lou Dyer, wary of the Finns who watched U. S. practices all week, installed new offensive and defensive patterns before the game.

Gene Smith, the MVP of the AAAD nationals at Cincinnati, O., last April, again was the leading scorer of the USA team as he was at the '61 Helsinki Games. In five games he garnered 107 points for an average of 21.2 points per game.

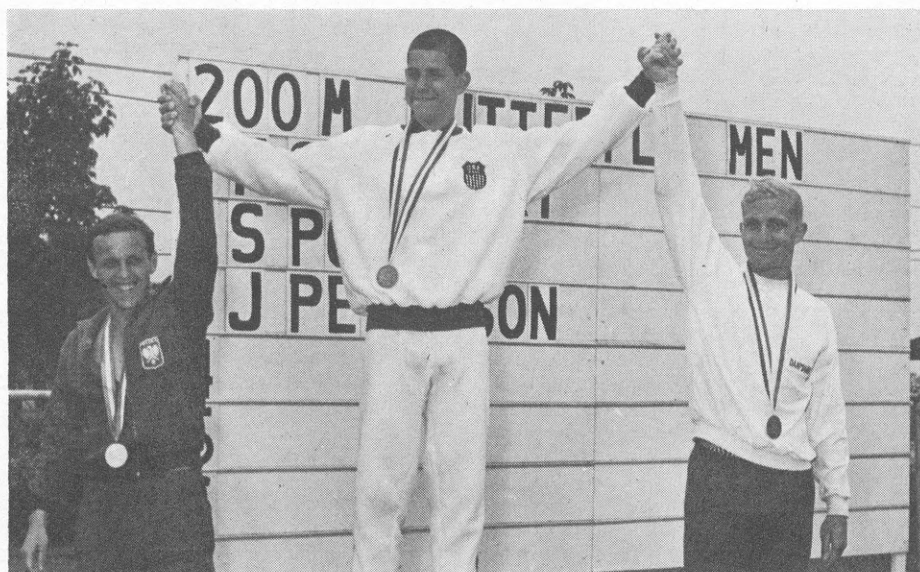
Results of all games:

Finland 72, Canada 53
Belgium 50, Israel 33
USA 105, New Zealand 33
Finland 58, Belgium 34
Canada 52, New Zealand 30
USA 111, Israel 35
Finland 85, New Zealand 35
Israel 56, Canada 55
USA 96, Belgium 44
Belgium 56, New Zealand 43
Finland 83, Israel 28
USA 106, Canada 49
Israel 52, New Zealand 45
Canada 69, Belgium 32
USA 84, Finland 44

Final basketball standings:

	W	L
USA	5	0
Finland	4	1
Canada	2	3
Belgium	2	3
Israel	2	3
New Zealand	0	5

Three nations were tied for third place



These are three of the finest deaf swimmers in the world. Standing after the finish of the 200-meter butterfly are Fred Savinsky of USA, first, Stanislaw Polak of Poland, second, and John Petersen of Denmark, third. A 16-year-old schoolboy from Warren, Mich., Savinsky demolished Polak's world deaf record when he won the butterfly stroke in 2:30.2. Petersen upset Hungary's Laszlo Kollar when he won the 400-meter freestyle in a world record time of 4:56.5. Petersen is holder of the world record in the 100-meter freestyle (1:01.5) in which he placed second at the recent IGD.

but Canada was awarded a bronze medal.

Soccer was played at three locations, American University, University of Maryland and Fort Reno. There were eight nations competing in two divisions.

The USA made its debut in soccer at the '65 Games. After being shut out in the first three games, the Yankee booters finally scored two points against France.

As we see it, the United States really had the material, and if they had worked together as a team for four years they would have been world beaters, but we knew it was impossible because they came from all over the country.

Results of all games in each division . .

DIVISION I

Greece 1, Holland 1 (Tie)
Yugoslavia 5, Germany 0
Germany 2, Holland 1
Italy 8, Greece 0
Yugoslavia 5, Greece 0
Italy 8, Holland 0
Yugoslavia 1, Italy 0
Germany 6, Greece 0
Germany 3, Italy 1
Yugoslavia 5, Holland 1

DIVISION II

France 3, Argentina 2
Great Britain 12, USA 0
Great Britain 5, France 1
Argentina 1, Belgium 1 (Tie)
Argentina 6, USA 0
Belgium 8, France 0
Belgium 8, USA 0
Great Britain 2, Argentina 0
Great Britain 1, Belgium 1 (Tie)
France 5, USA 2

Final standings . . .

	W	L	T
Yugoslavia	4	0	0
Germany	3	1	0
Italy	2	2	0
Holland	0	3	1
Greece	0	3	1

DIVISION II

Great Britain	3	0	1
Belgium	2	0	2
France	2	2	0
Argentina	1	2	1
United States	0	4	0

PLAYOFFS

Italy 5, France 0 (fifth place)
Germany 2, Belgium 1 (third place)
Yugoslavia 3, Great Britain 1 (championship)

The most thrilling soccer match of the Games was probably between Yugoslavia and Italy, in which the defending champion outdueled Italy, 1-0. The thriller was marred by a series of brief but violent scurries. The Italians were short-handed one man for most of second half when one player was ejected for roughness. Zoran Stokic of Yugoslavia scored the decisive goal near the close of the first half.

We scoffed at criticism that the Americans flopped in soccer. We were really proud of our first-time soccer team, and we feel that they did a wonderful job. Foreigners agreed with us. Although we lost every game, we believe that we have learned a lesson. We sincerely think we did not do justice to the soccer players. No one is at fault and we do feel that the players did their best at all times. We had two weeks of practice, not enough time to prepare to play against teams that had been playing together for some time. We had hoped to arrange a scrimmage or two but were not able to do so because the teams in the D. C. area had finished their season. Had Erv Antoni, our coach, been able to see players in scrimmages, the team would have played

better in earlier games. As it was, the team did not function the way we thought they would till the game with France which we lost by a 5-2 score. This game proved that we could compete with European and South American teams if given the opportunity to practice and play games.

Bobbi Hutcheson Is Runner-up in Women's Singles Tennis

The U. S. tennis players dominated competition at Helsinki with eight medals but the 1965 squad was not as strong.

The United States really missed Mary Ann Szilagyi and Larry Brick who were outstanding at the '61 meet.

Bobbi Hutcheson of Anaheim, Calif., made the best showing for Uncle Sam. No wonder as she was the only one who competed in the Helsinki classic. Four years ago she was fourth in women's singles and was 1965 runnerup.

Mrs. Erna Elvira Frederiksen, 45, from Denmark and loser to Mary Ann Szilagyi in the finals four years ago, defeated Bobbi Hutcheson in the finals to take the women's singles championship for the fourth time.

And Federico Siccaldi of Italy took his fourth consecutive men's singles title.

Results:

Men's Singles

Championship: Federico Siccaldi (Italy) defeated John Corcoran (Great Britain), 6-3, 6-4, 6-2.

Third Place: Agostino Mamberto (Italy) defeated Charles Nash (Great Britain), 6-1, 8-6.

Men's Doubles

Championship: Siccaldi-Mamberto (Italy) defeated Corcoran-Nash (Great Britain), 6-3, 5-7, 6-1, 6-8, 6-4.

Third Place: O. M. Leo Michelsen-Peder Hansen (Denmark) defeated Wayne Sadler-Eugene Manion (USA), 6-2, 6-3.

Women's Singles

Championship: Erna Elvira Frederiksen (Denmark) defeated Bobbi Hutcheson (USA), 6-0, 6-2.

Third Place: Diana Izzard (Great Britain) defeated Grete Baehr (Denmark), 1-6, 6-2, 7-5.

Women's Doubles

Championship: Frederiksen - Baehr (Denmark) defeated Izzard-Margaret Corcoran (Great Britain), 6-4, 8-6.

Third Place: Hutcheson-Alice Soll (USA) defeated Gwen Alabaster-Colette Wolfe (USA), 6-1, 12-10.

Mixed Doubles

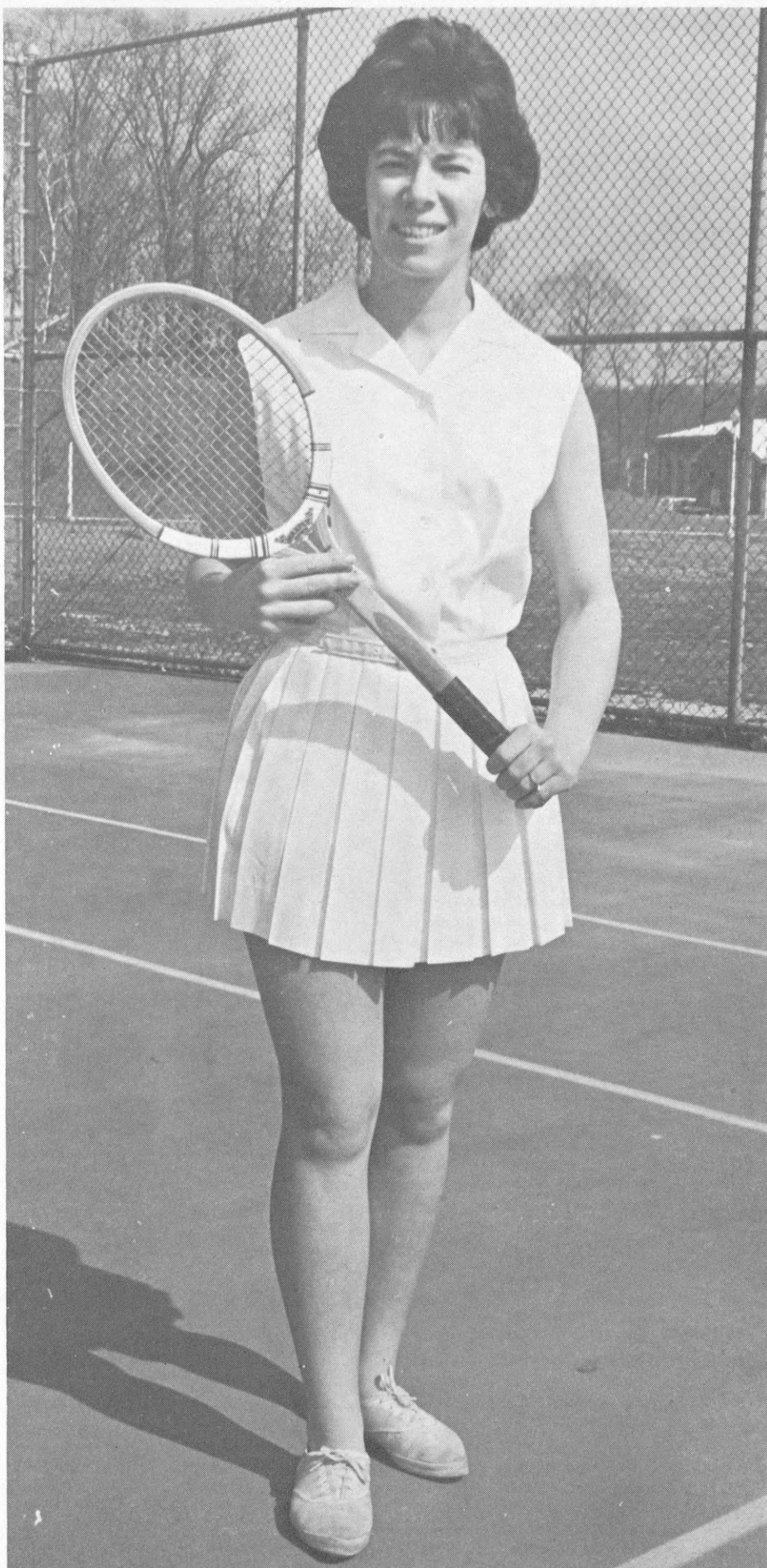
Championship: Frederiksen - Hansen (Denmark) defeated Mr. and Mrs. Corcoran (Great Britain), 6-4, 6-2.

Third Place: Nash-Izzard (Great Britain) defeated Michelsen-Baehr (Denmark), 6-0, 6-2.

Before advancing to the finals, Hutcheson beat Kirsten Frederiksen of Denmark, 6-3, 6-4, and Grete Baehr of Denmark, 6-2, 6-2.

Gwen Alabaster of Briarcliff, N. Y., who is only 16 years old and a student at the New York School for the Deaf, showed promise for the future, that is if she keeps up with tennis. She defeated Andree Bouraine of France, 2-6, 6-3, 9-7, before she was eliminated in the quarter-finals by Diana Izzard of Great Britain, 6-4, 6-2.

Four years ago at the Helsinki Games BOBBI HUTCHESON (above) was fourth in the women's singles tennis championship. At the recent Xth Games she was runnerup, a silver medalist, losing to 45-year-old Mrs. Elvira Frederiksen of Denmark in the finals. Recently she was married to William Allen Baim and both are now juniors at Gallaudet College.



USA Grapplers No Match For Russians

The United States wrestling team, coached by Thompson Clayton, wasn't up to the overall international caliber. Italy and Russia entered wrestlers who performed in the Tokyo Olympics.

Russia entered all wrestlers who were veterans of the Helsinki Games, while we had new faces with the exception of one on our team. Iran and Italy, too, had the same grapplers who performed at the '61 classic. In spite of this, our boys did well by winning nine medals. If we have all of those boys back in four years with more experience, we should do better in 1969.

As expected the Soviets were too strong. Freestyle wrestling was held all day and on into night, Thursday, July 2, in Cole Field House and the Russians added five gold medals to go with the six they won two days before in Greco-Roman wrestling.

The medal standings:

	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Tot.
Russia -----	11	3	2	16
Iran -----	4	6	0	10
United States -----	0	5	4	9
Italy -----	0	2	6	8
Switzerland -----	1	0	1	2
Finland -----	0	0	2	2
France -----	0	0	1	1

The medalists:

Freestyle

52 kg. (114.5 lb.)—1 Anatole Semeriyakov (Russia); 2) Mohamed Haje Seyde-Djavadi (Iran); 3) Carlo Lucchese (Italy).
57 kg. (125.5 lb.)—1 Abolhassan Iltchi-Kabir (Iran); 2) Lazar Khaev (Russia); 3) Ignazio Fabra (Italy).
62 kg. (136.5 lb.)—1 Piotre Soloviov (Russia); 2) Morteza Banayie (Iran); 3) Giuseppe Cognato (Italy).
67 kg. (147.5 lb.)—1 Sabeghe Hosseinpour Aminejane (Iran); 2) Roudolf Vardanian (Russia); 3) Greg Brown (USA).
73 kg. (160.5 lb.)—1 Alexander Martioukhine (Russia); 2) Bayrame Imanomarpour (Iran); 3) Jean Perol (France).
79 kg. (175.5 lb.)—1 Valentin Okounov (Russia); 2) Alonzo Whitt (USA); 3) Seppo Kaijanen (Finland).
87 kg. (191.0 lb.)—1 Iia Toherches (Russia); 2) Ray Parks (USA); 3) Innocenzo Caserta (Italy).
Unlimited (Hwt.)—1 Hans Stucki (Switzerland); 2) Dale Johnson (USA); 3) Ivan Aksionov (Russia).

Greco-Roman

52 kg. (114.5 lb.)—1 Ovanesovitch (Russia); 2) Mohamed Haje Seyde-Djavadi (Iran); 3) Franco DiMariano (Italy).
57 kg. (125.5 lb.)—1 Abolhassan Iltchi-Kabir (Iran); 2) Ignazio Fabra (Italy); 3) Boris Mitine (Russia).
62 kg. (136.5 lb.)—1 Piotro Soloviov (Russia); 2) Morteza Banayie (Iran); 3) Roger Albert (USA).
67 kg. (147.5 lb.)—1 Sabeghe Hosseinpour Aminejane (Iran); 2) Roudolf Vardanian (Russia); 3) Greg Brown (USA).
73 kg. (160.5 lb.)—1 Alexander Martioukhine (Russia); 2) Bayrame Imanomarpour (Iran); 3) Agostino Simonetti (Italy).
79 kg. (175.5 lb.)—1 Victor Gordeev (Russia); 2) Alonzo Whitt (USA); 3) Seppo Kaijanen (Finland).
87 kg. (191.0 lb.)—1 Iia Toherches (Russia); 2) Innocenzo Caserta (Italy); 3) James Barken (USA).
Unlimited (Hwt.)—1 Ivan Aksionov (Russia); 2) Dale Johnson (USA); 3) Hans Stucki (Switzerland).

Rothrock Gets Two Medals In Shooting

Four years ago we said if we had shooters we could put up a good stand against Europe's best.

The USA has Walter Rothrock, Hayward Calif., who is now one of the best



MRS. ERNA ELVIRA FREDERIKSEN, a Danish competitor whose youthful looks belie her 45 years, won her third IGD women's singles tennis championship by defeating USA's Bobbi Hutcheson in the finals. She was runnerup to USA's Mary Ann Szilagyi at the Helsinki Games in 1961.

deaf shooters in the world. A 17-year-old junior at the California School for the Deaf in Berkeley, he is one of the ten top shooters in California.

At the recent Games he was first in 300-meter free rifle (three positions) and took a bronze medal in 50-meter small bore rifle (prone). He also placed fourth in 50-meter small bore rifle (three positions).

Results of shooting matches:

Prone Team Match 50-meters (60 shots) Small Rifle—1) Italy, 1688-12; 2) Germany, 1642-11; 3) Yugoslavia, 1627-9; 4) USA, 1600-9 (Walter Rothrock, 563-6; Wayne Crandall, 522-2; Matt Asanovich, 515-1); 5) Switzerland, 1580-10; 6) Finland, 1576-4; 7) Sweden, 1544-10; 8) Argentina, 1506-6.

Individual Match 50-meter 3 position Small Rifle (20 shots each position)—1) Antonio Endrizzi (Italy), 531-3; 2) Giovanni Calissano (Italy), 528-3; 3) Rista Kojic (Yugoslavia), 522-0; 4) Walter Rothrock (USA), 520-5; 5) Manfred Cossman (Germany), 516-2; 6) Reini Pera (Finland), 508-2. There were 31 shooters competing. Dawn Ray Phillips of Globe, Ariz., was 22nd, 434-1; Matt Asanovich of Miami, Ariz., 23rd, 432-2 2 PP; Warren Downs of Tucson, Ariz., 25th, 418-2 1 PP; Carl Wayne Crandall of Safford, Ariz., 28th, 378-1. The best in three positions: **Prone**—Hajrudin Galizovic of Yugoslavia, 193-5; **Kneeling**—Calissano of Italy, 184-2; **Standing**—Rothrock of USA—166-2.

50-Meter Prone Championship Small Bore (60 shots)—1) Giovanni Calissano (Italy), 568-6; 2) Manfred Cossman (Germany), 564-4; 3) Walter Rothrock (USA), 563-6; 4) Antonio Endrizzi (Italy), 562-4; 5) Reini Pera (Finland), 560-3; 6) Rista Kojic (Yugoslavia), 559-4. Ray Phillips (USA) was 17th, 523-2; Carl Crandall (USA), 20th, 522-2; Matt Asanovich (USA), 24th, 515-1; Warren Downs (USA), 28th, 496-4.

300-Meter Free Rifle Three Positions (60 shots)—1) Walter Rothrock (USA), 487-7; 2) Giovanni Calissano (Italy), 459-3; 3) Antonio Kossler (Italy), 455-1; 4) Horacio Pinelli (Argentina), 443-0; 5) Antonio Endrizzi (Italy), 429-1; 6) Sergio Costa (Argentina), 388-1.

Team Match 50 Meters Small Rifle, Three Positions (20 shots each position)—1) Italy, 1543-9; 2) Yugoslavia, 1521-7; 3) Germany, 1489-10. United States was 7th with 1339-8.

Team Match 300 Meter Free Rifle Three Positions (20 shots each position)—1) Italy, 1343-5; 2) Finland, 1113-1; 3) Sweden, 1036-4. There was no USA team in this event as Walter Rothrock is the only one on the USA squad who has a 300-meter rifle.

Dunai of USA Is One of Eight Top Table Tennis Players

There were 36 men and 10 women from 14 nations competing in the table tennis at Gallaudet's girls gymnasium.

Led by Hungarian-born Harry Irme Dunai, now of Los Angeles, Calif., the U. S. did very well in competition, finishing third in team standings. Germany led with 95 points; Hungary, 2nd, 81; USA, 3rd, 34; Great Britain, 4th, 15; Holland, 5th, 9; New Zealand, 6th, 8; Japan, 7th, 6; Switzerland and Israel tied for 8th, 5 each; Austria and Mexico tied for 10th, 4 each; India and Sweden tied for 12th, 3 each, and Iran, 14th, 1.

After beating Robert Focsh of Israel, 21-9, 21-11, 21-1, and Gunter Friese of Germany, 21-18, 21-13, 21-10, Dunai lost a tough one to his old buddy, Gyorgy of Hungary, 20-22, 24-22, 6-21, 18-21. However, Dunai is considered one of the eight best men table tennis players in the world.

The other USA players, Ron Arneson of Milwaukee, Wis.; Don Tousignant of Faribault, Minn.; Dale Nichols of Chicago, Ill.; Martin Belsky of Flint, Mich., and David Klaus of Sturtevant, Wis., were no pushovers. After winning the first game against V. H. Rajwadkar of India, Arneson lost a very close match to Douglas Old of Great Britain, 22-20, 17-21, 10-21, 24-22, 19-21.

Results:

Men's Singles—1) Horst Prah (Germany), 2) Dal Lowenstein (Hungary), 3) Gyorgy Lowenstein (Hungary), 4) Manfred Kranz (Germany).

Women's Singles—1) Terez Ivankai (Hungary), 2) Rioko Nakai (Japan), 3) Maria Weltnerne (Hungary), 4) Johanna Kramer (Germany).

Men's Doubles—1) Horst Prah-Manfred Kranz (Germany), 2) Pal Lowenstein-Gyorgy Lowenstein (Hungary), 3) Douglas Old-John Barraclough (Great Britain), 4) Harry Dunai-Don Tousignant (USA).

Women's Doubles—1) Terez Ivankai-Maria Weltnerne (Hungary), 2) Johanna Kramer-Waltraud Wasserkampf (Germany), 3) Theresia Klamm-Christa Frei (Germany), 4) Wanda Rech-Etta Smith (USA).

Swaythling Cup Championship (3-man team)—1) Germany, 2) Hungary, 3) Great Britain, 4) USA (Dunai, Arneson, Klaus). Germany beat Hungary, 5-4, while USA lost to Great Britain for third place, 3-5.

Corbillon Cup Championship (2-woman team)—1) Hungary, 2) Germany, 3) USA (Smith, Rech). And USA finally got two medals in table tennis!

Dick Baraona To Be Watched In Future Games

The United States got medals in every sport except cycling but it has a cyclist to be watched in future Games . . . if he keeps on cycling. He's Richard Baraona of Daly City, Calif., a 17-year-old student at the Berkeley California School for the Deaf. The foreigners said Dick is really a fine cyclist and a fine contender for the '69 Games.

The cycling competition consisted of three events: 35 kilometer time trial, 1,000-meter sprint and 100-kilometer road race.

The first day's racing saw Malcolm Johnson of Great Britain win the time trial from Giovanni Cavani of Italy, by 1 minute 4 seconds, in 50:26.0. Bernard Deschamps of Belgium was third, 51:56.2;



Foreigners consider this 17-year-old student at Berkeley's California School for the Deaf at Berkeley a real contender for the 1969 IGD at Belgrade, Yugoslavia, if he keeps on cycling. This is RICHARD BARAONA of Daly City, Calif., who did very well at the Xth Games.

Rolando Orsoni of Italy, fourth, 52:42.5; Richard Barona, USA, fifth, 53:05.5, and Bernard Loslier of France, sixth, 53:55.1.

On Wednesday the scene of action shifted from the Mt. Vernon Parkway, where the road events were held, to Haynes Point for the 1,000-meter sprints. The sprints were the only event on the program that differed greatly from regular cycling. The riders all used road bikes and the races were held on a straight stretch of road. Johnson of Great Britain emerged the victor once more to take his second gold medal. Orsini of Italy was second; Cavani of Italy, third; Luigi Bergonzi of Italy, fourth; Jean Bassompierre of France, fifth, and Tonino Cozzarolo of Italy, sixth. Baraona of USA finished eighth overall but he proved his worth by defeating one of the top Italians in the heats.

On Thursday it was back to Mt. Vernon for the 100-kilometer road race. The course ran from Mt. Vernon to Belle Haven with the start and finish about half way between. The first 25 kilometers were fairly quiet but soon thereafter the Italians started to stir things up. Numbering four, the Italians were the largest team and had the advantage over their opponents.

During this early stage of the race a great deal of very animated conversation took place in the pack. In fact, at times

it became so animated that there was concern lest someone fall off his bike. It appeared that Deschamps of Belgium and the two French riders, Bassompierre and Loslier, planned to work together to offset the numerical advantage of the Italians. Unfortunately, Deschamps later retired because of the heat. In the meantime, Cavani and Orsini succeeded in escaping from the pack. They stayed ahead for several miles before the field, led by Baraona, overhauled them.

At the halfway point, Cavani, who won by seven minutes at Helsinki, went away alone. This time he stayed away, putting on a powerful display of hard pedaling. His speed seldom dropped under 25 m.p.h. He finished 47 seconds ahead of Johnson who outsprinted Orsini to take his third medal of the Games. The winning time was 2:33:03. Peter Sherwood of Great Britain, Tonino Cozzarolo of Italy, and Bernard Loslier of France took 4th, 5th and 6th places respectively.

Had there been a medal for the most courageous rider in the race, it would have unanimously been awarded to Richard Baraona. Even though he was riding a much heavier bike than the continentals, his red jersey could constantly be seen at the front of the chasing group. He crashed, remounted, chased, caught up and went straight to the front again.

Russian Traders Know Their Game

Sights at the International Games for the Deaf:

Russian distance runner Alexandre Boitsov, a gold medal winner in the 5,000, 10,000 meters and the 25 kilometers, knew what he was up against from the start.

Boitsov was seen in the Gallaudet College student union building, talking in the language of signs. According to an onlooker, Boitsov was telling a visitor he had been promised more spending money when the Russians visited the New York World's Fair after the Games—but only if he won a gold medal.

Italian team members rarely got out of uniform and generally acted as though they were the greatest athletes in the Gallaudet Games Village. They were also hot tempered.

In a cycling sprint final, England's Malcolm Johnson had the lead over two Italians who later moved in front of Johnson and boxed him in behind them. But in doing so, the Italians knocked each other down.

The pair jumped up, fought with each other briefly and finally remounted their bikes. Meanwhile, Johnson won the race.

This is something for Dick Baraona to learn as the Italians did to him.

U. S. middle and long distance track coach Karl Gripenburg and men's swimming coach John Wieck reported being "taken" by Russian traders. "They really know American money," said Gripenburg, "and they clipped us in exchange for some medals. Every time I looked up, a Russian was trading something."

One Russian athlete, aware that he might be relieved of his souvenirs when he returns home, elaborately demonstrated his smuggling technique one night in a Gallaudet dorm. Wonder if the Russian custom men checked his pants?

A technical member of the Games in table tennis was given airplane fare to and from the Games, although he was not a member of his country's official party. Later he found he couldn't travel on the team's charter plane and shot his bankroll on commercial transport from Hungary to Washington. And he was wondering how to get back. Now we wonder if he returned home O.K.

There were some monumental mixups in luggage for the visiting teams, and none was more critical than the Dutchman who lost his ping pong paddle. On his particular flight there were 108 pieces of baggage and 107 which arrived on schedule. His paddle was in the 108th which was soon recovered.

Because the athletes can't hear, the starting gun being used by officials of the IGD at Maryland's Byrd Stadium released lots of smoke. When athletes on their mark saw it, they took off. In the case of false starts, flags were thrown down in front of the field to let competitors know they must stop running. There were a few false starts especially in the sprints and not one by the USA sprinters.

U. S. hurdlers Don Lyon of Richmond, Calif., and Mary Jo Boer of Pasadena,

Tex., barely missed early elimination from the Games. Stray discus throws missed each by only feet as they walked along the track.

Russia's Emanuel Sloutsky won the high jump with a pair of American shoes, each a different color. He borrowed them because the Russians came unprepared for Byrd Stadium's asphalt jumping area.

A swimming race ended at East Potomac and someone asked the winner's name. "We'll have it in about half an hour," was the reply.

The District of Columbia Swim Club somehow wound up in charge of IGD swimming, while the Amateur Athletic Union handled track and field. When a club spokesman was asked about its participation, he threatened to have the questioner ejected from the premises.

When it was announced that the United States had won the swimming title, the coaches—John Wieck, Todd Ellis, Mrs. Barbara Flower, Dr. Pete Wisher were thrown into the pool.

An observer: "Note Russian women have developed legs like our milers. They have tremendous muscles." No wonder about this as Moscow is enormous, much like New York without the same number of automobiles. The population is over six million. Everyone walks.

When the dust had settled on the University of Maryland's track and wrestling mat, the Russians had won more than three times as many championships as the host team.

The Russians entered only two sports—track and field and wrestling—while the Americans competed in all nine. The Soviet visitors were outnumbered in athletes by three to one.

What happened? Were the Russians that good or the Americans that bad?

Juri Smolin, director of the Soviet team, was one of those most surprised by the results.

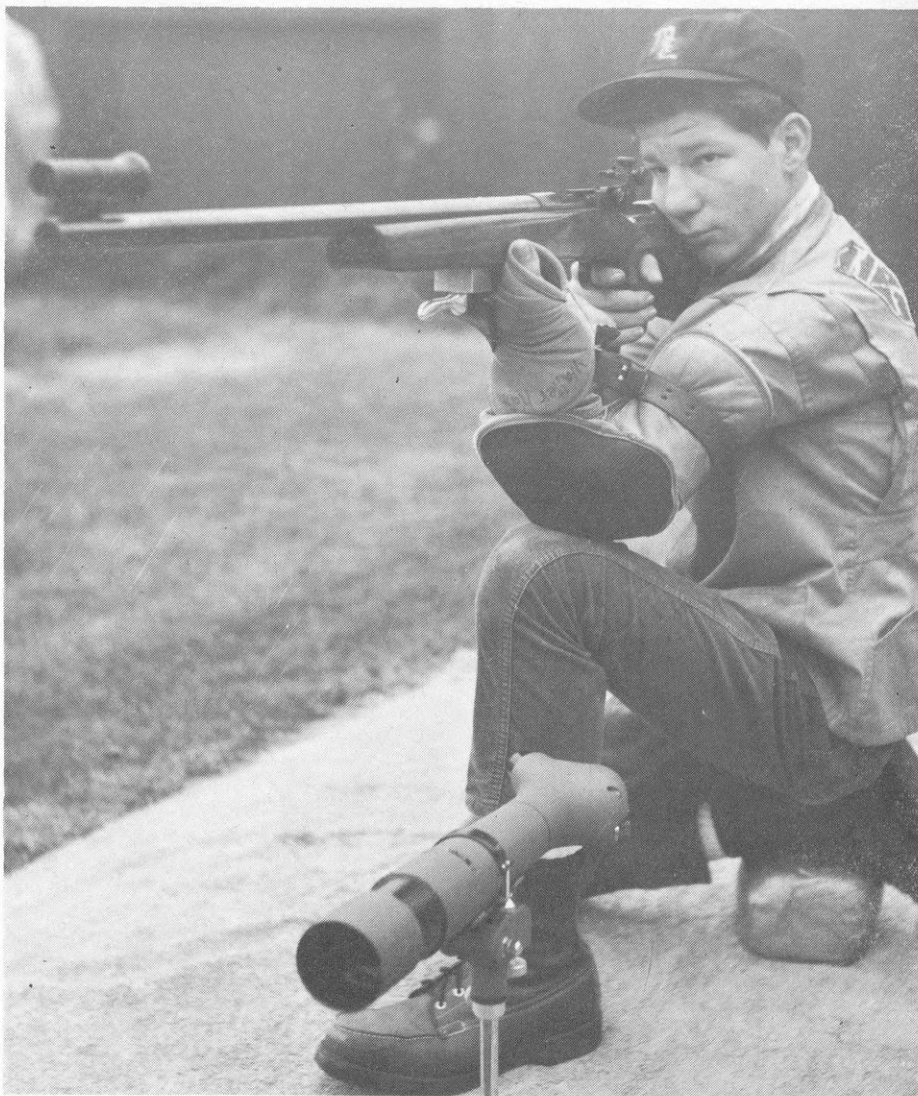
"We expected the United States to be stronger," he said. "There is an old saying in international sports: 'The walls help,' which means the home team has an advantage. It's tougher for the guests."

Smolin said he knew he had a strong team. "We were very thoroughly prepared before we came here," he said. "We worked together as a team a week before we came to the United States. Most of our athletes compete in all sports so they're always in condition."

There had been criticism of the Russians for not competing in more than two sports.

"It is a very far way to go, Russia to the United States," said Smolin. "So we chose only those who would show the best results. **We really didn't have swimmers who would make good showings at the Games, and we couldn't beat the United States in basketball.**

"Actually, we thought we were very well prepared in gymnastics, but the United States pulled out its one-man gymnastic team because of an injury. That meant there weren't three countries entered in gymnastics and it was dropped.



This is **WALTER ROTHROCK** of Hayward, Calif., who surprised everybody except USA Team Director Art Kruger when he captured the 300-meter free rifle championship and took third place in the 50-meter small bore prone, and placed fourth in the 50-meter small bore three positions. No wonder about this as he is one of the top marksmen in California. He is only 17 years old and is a student at the California School for the Deaf, Berkeley.

"We were very sorry about that because it is a pleasure to participate in and a joy to watch.

"And we were prepared to bring a shooting team but one of the members was a woman and we were told that was against the rules. So we didn't bring our shooters."

*

Leading gold medal winner in the '65 Games was 15-year-old Joanne Robinson, a Canadian swimmer, who won two events and was on two winning relay teams.

But Marie Amato, a 17-year-old mermaid from Norristown, Pa., got the most medals—FIVE—all silvers, three in individual events and two in relays.

*

The smallest man with the USA IGD team was Frank Medina. The 5-foot dynamo instilled in the U. S. deaf athletes the kind of personal firepower that makes Medina one of the nation's most respected trainers.

Medina went into action one evening in Fowler Hall, women's residence on the Gallaudet campus.

The little Indian was asked by women's track coach Jack Griffin to give the U. S. girls a few training hints. Medina did so.

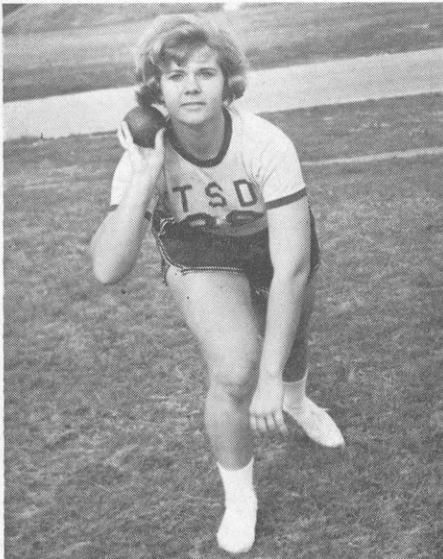
But he went further. Through an interpreter, John Shipman, Medina delivered another of many talks that have made him famous in locker rooms from Russia to Austin, Tex.

He took a roomful of girls and whipped it into a team, and before he left each girl had a new appreciation of the letters "USA" on her jersey.

"Other nations are here to challenge the Americans," he told them. "They won't pale at the sight of red, white and blue. This is your chance to help your country, and it's a rare opportunity."

Medina was invaluable. We were glad to have him again. Griffin and Payt Jordan said if they had a team going to the Olympics they'd pick him over any trainer.

For the last 20 years, Medina has been head trainer at the University of Texas, a perennial football power in the Southwestern Conference. He has trained four



The two other Texans, Patti Hill of San Antonio and Dot Adamietz of Bandera, now 16, could some day become gold medal winners in the Deaf Games if they keep practicing. They both did very well in the weight events at the Xth Games. Hill did the 8.8 lb. shot put at 35-3½ and the discus at 110-3½, fifth and fourth place respectively, both new American deaf records. Adamietz got a bronze medal in javelin at 103-10, and placed fifth in the discus at 107-1, and sixth in the shot put at 33-4½.

world-record relay teams for the Longhorns.

Everybody really loved that short, stocky and jovial guy with the silver hair seen wandering around the athletic grounds tending to the immediate health needs of the large American camp as well as of the foreigners.

We questioned if he was pleased with our USA squad. He replied: "We really did much better than we did at Helsinki four years ago."

*

Now we'll let Barry Stassler tell you what happened during the three full weeks at Gallaudet's IGD Village. He wrote the following in the VILLAGE NEWS . . .

. . . a dining room pass was lost.
. . . Trainer Medina sent a hypochondriac to the doctor.

. . . A group of television baseball nuts were seen begging their team manager to extend the curfew one more inning!

. . . observed: the two Village barber-shop proprietors in dire need of customers.

. . . Unheard? A firecracker exploding in Ely Hall in the dead of the evening.

. . . A "GIRLS ONLY" sign hung on the training room door.

. . . Mat burns decorating wrestlers' faces.

. . . A quarter-miler collapsing from cramps due to neglect of a salt pill diet.

. . . An early bird Canadian swimmer training with Americans "on the sneak"!

. . . A rifle team glumly awaiting its delayed crates of rifles from Railway Express.

. . . Early bird across-the-sea athletes getting away from curfew regulations their first evening.

. . . Wild gesticulating by arriving athletes complicating the job of driving for the chauffeurs!

VETERAN WALKER—Morris Davis of New York City failed to win a medal in the walking events at the 10th IGD, but he turned in some remarkable performances for a man of his age—66. He entered the heel-and-toe events after the United States team officials were unable to recruit and train younger walkers.

. . . Even the mysteries of the language of signs offer no protection for those with a tendency toward profanity . . . observed: a coach bawling out an offender on his team.

. . . a driver got lost on his way to Dulles Airport to pick up a blond diver . . . LOST?

. . . A surprise party held in honor of a ranking IGD official.

. . . Curfew regulations being ignored by several athletes.

. . . Mixed up sorting of dining room passes.

. . . Medina egging athletes on to new performance peaks.

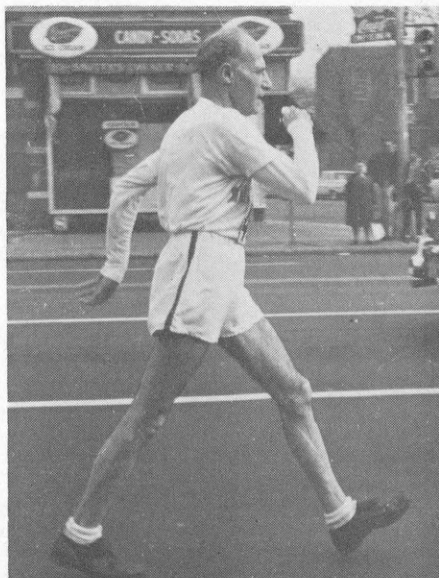
. . . Duly noted: two cracked fiberglass pole vaults.

. . . At 11:00 p.m., a ghost-town deserted dormitory lobby.

. . . Translators spinning around in circles with American jargon.

. . . Weight men hoarding precious milk and talking shop.

. . . Goofy, woman-like Washington



weather throwing monkey wrenches as usual into training programs.

. . . A world record in one track event equalled during the USA elimination trials.

. . . Two winsome gals from Japan surrounded by a bevy of male admirers in the Student Union Lounge.

. . . IGD Headquarters competing with a beehive for activity.

. . . OBSERVED: In the dining room, an Italian athlete discussing American cars, particularly their air-conditioning, automatic shift, and even the fact that they come equipped with cigarette lighters! He said he'd never seen so many deaf drivers in one place before!

. . . Despite a language handicap, Harry Tremaine testing the blessings of the language of signs and trying his hand at interviewing some delegations, with the results in the Village News. He came to USA from Germany and now lives in Riverdale, Md.

. . . A fragrant one-man invasion from the Emerald Isles entered the campus in the person of Calvin Mikasa, Hawaii's entry in the swimming events. He created quite a stir when he hit the IGD office at Gallaudet with a plastic bag full of leis . . . some made of vanda orchids, those small purple flowers that decorated USA Team Director Art Kruger and his Eva. And IGD chairman Jerry Jordan and his Shirley were observed with a lovely lei of yellow and white plumeria . . . other plumeria leis in evidence were of pink and white, and purple and white . . . still others made from carnations and gerber flowers.

. . . Confused Village Citizens had trouble distinguishing USA head track coach Earl Roberts of Michigan from the English gentleman, Alfred Hargreaves, a student at Gallaudet. Both are the spitting image of each other and their mannerisms, facial expressions, and way of talking are strikingly similar. The all-important question: Which one is the stand-in for which? . . . However . . . there is one interesting difference: Alfred's banana nose as compared to the Hollywood profile of Coach Roberts!

. . . One gazed at the behemoth shot-putting quintet of Mississippi's Joe Russell, Gallaudet's John Harvey and Bill Zachariasen, Michigan's David Takacs, and North Carolina's Ralph Hawley . . . Each one of these splendid physical specimens weighs 250 pounds.

. . . And . . . stories of the legendary feats of Mississippi's mighty Joe Russell. The latest lass to join the "I was amazed by Joe Russell Club" was a lass from Maryland. Her brand new copper penny was transformed into a half-bent coin by Joe's vise-like jaws.

Opening Ceremonies Very Impressive

Among the athletes, there was an air of impish playfulness amid the pomp of the official opening of the 10th International Games for the Deaf.

After representatives of 29 countries visit the Tomb of the Unknowns and President Kennedy's grave in Arlington

National Cemetery the morning of June 27, 1965, all gathered at College Park for the 2 p.m. festivities.

They had come, some 725 strong, from 27 nations, to the University of Maryland's Byrd Stadium to salute each other before doing battle from Monday to Saturday at a host of spots in the Washington, D. C., area.

In the pre-parade lining-up outside of the stadium, the language of signs knew no international boundaries as many athletes engaged busily in conversation while others broke ranks for picture-taking.

The most colorful contingent was easily that of Mexico, what with bright red jackets, white slacks (with one skirt) and green ties—the colors of their flag.

In the ramp before entering the stadium, the French girls gingerly imitated the trombone players of the U. S. Marine Band. In almost every group, there was gentle prodding for those out of step.

First on view after reaching the track was the large scoreboard (which was made at the request of the IGD Committee costing \$6,000) with "Welcome" inscribed in 14 languages.

The smallest group was from Australia with only two, 16-year-old swimmer Jeffrey Went and diver Barry Knapman, both nattily attired in green coats.

The "most ethnic" award would go to Switzerland's Hans Stucki, a hefty blond wrestler who marched in mountain gear and toted an immense Alpine cow bell.

Once lined up at midfield, they listened first to CISS President Pierre Bernhard of France, who greeted them to "these first Games in the New World."

Interior Secretary Stewart Udall extended a welcome from President Johnson and in his brief remarks said, "It is the competition of athletes, not the competition of military power, that will have the most meaning in the years ahead." He then exhorted the athletes to "compete well" in this finest form of international competition. (Mr. Udell was a basketball star of University of Maryland, playing two games against Los Angeles Club of the Deaf at Tucson way back in 1945.)

Then, 1,000 balloons, or what was left of them, were released. Following this, the athlete's oath was taken by John Miller of DCCD, a current and two-time member of the USA basketball team for the Games. Then the athletes paraded to the exit and moved to their seats to watch entertainment on the field which consisted of exhibitions by drum majorettes, Indian dancers and a U. S. Army drill team.

Entertainment During The IGD WEEK . . .

The "MISS USA" beauty contest took place Saturday, June 26, at the Regency Ballroom of Shortham Hotel where the IGD reception was held. Eighteen queens competed at 8:00 p.m. and Mrs. Bob Corbett, nee Lily Wilmarth, was the winner.

An estimated 5,000 persons attended

the Gallaudet Theater's production of Medea, which was presented in the college auditorium, June 27 through July 2, the week of the 10th IGD. Viewer reaction was excellent. The foreigners said they enjoyed this Greek play, but they wished they could have been able to understand the signs and fingerspelling. And the Greek athletes and officials said the costumes were authentic.

All athletes, coaches and officials were invited to see a baseball game between the Washington Senators and the Cleveland Indians one evening. The foreigners, especially the Japs, really enjoyed watching this American game, but P. Soutiguine, a delegate from Russia, seemed to be bored.

And did you ever see a banquet attended by 5,000 people? It was necessary to hold the banquet at two hotels, 3,500 feasting at the Sheraton Park, and 1,500 at the Shoreham Hotel. Many more couldn't get in.

The dream of our old friend S. Robey Burns was a REALITY! Ever since he pioneered the USA participation in the '35 London IGD Games, he dreamed of having the IGD held in the United States. And he lived to see it become a reality.

And the deaf of America were happy because he was honored at the IGD banquet. The IGD souvenir program was dedicated to S. Robey Burns with these words accompanying a full-page cut of Burns:

"In recognition of his thirty years of effort which now have culminated in bringing the Xth International Games for the Deaf to America for the first time in forty years; in ap-

preciation of his pioneering work in fostering international good will through sports for the deaf; and because of his outstanding leadership which has been an inspiration to all of us, in behalf of a grateful national deaf community, the American Athletic Association of the Deaf takes much pride and pleasure in dedicating this book to our friend

S. ROBEY BURNS."

Robey really deserves this honor. He, by the way, said he was indebted to those who made his dream a reality, those capable members of the Organizing Committee composed of . . .

JERALD M. JORDAN, General Chairman

LEON AUERBACH, Assistant Chairman

ART KRUGER, Team Director

THOMAS O. BERG, Games Director

ALEXANDER FLEISCHMAN, Local Chairman

RICHARD M. PHILLIPS, Liaison Officer

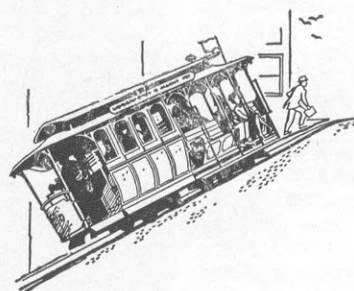
FREDERICK C. SCHREIBER, Publicity Director

RONALD SUTCLIFFE, Finance Officer

RICHARD CASWELL, Purchasing & Awards

And also to countless number of helpers, both men and women from all parts of the United States who worked as a "team" to make the Xth International Games for the Deaf the costliest and greatest gathering in the history of the American deaf.

It's COOL in July



NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF

The San Francisco Convention

Sheraton-Palace Hotel, July 10-17, 1966

Sponsored by California Association of the Deaf

NEWS *from 'round the Nation*

News Editor: Mrs. Geraldine Fail, 6170 Downey Ave., Long Beach, Calif. 90805.
Assistant News Editor: Mrs. Harriett B. Votaw, 2778 S. Xavier St., Denver, Colo. 80236.

California . . .

Late September found Florence Stillman and Emily Murdy in Boston, Mass. The two were members of the American Heritage Tour, a group which began a tour of the New England States in mid-September, taking in all the sights of interest back there. Florence postaled that she and Emily made it to the New York World's Fair before it closed but found the whole bit far below expectations and were eagerly anticipating a tour of the wonders of Washington, D. C.

Notable visitors spending a pleasant two weeks in Southern California recently were Dr. and Mrs. Grover C. Farquhar of Fulton, Mo. The veteran teachers, now retired, of the Missouri School have four daughters, two of whom are Californians, Mrs. Maree-Jo Keller of Culver City and Mrs. Virginia Lee Hughes of Van Nuys, and have visited the Los Angeles area year after year for the past 11 consecutive years. Their friends go all-out to make their visits enjoyable and it is always a bit difficult when the time comes to return to Fulton. (And, never once in all those 11 years have we managed to make the acquaintance of Dr. and Mrs. Farquhar. "SmogDad on the Freeway" is such a sprawling metropolis that we have never walked the same side of the street and will someone please see that they visit Long Beach next time, huh?—NEWS ED.) News of their visit came to us via Leon F. Baker.

The Corona home of Mr. and Mrs. Thaine Harris Smith was filled with a happy throng of people all day Saturday, Oct. 9, following the marriage of daughter Susan Jordan to LCpl William Davis early that morning in St. Linus Catholic Church, Norwalk. Susan is the lovely daughter of Mrs. Smith and Mr. Ralph Jordan and a graduate of Norwalk High School. Susan is currently attending City College in Riverside where she is majoring in nursing. William is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Harley Davis of Lansing, Mich., and is serving in the Marine Corps stationed at nearby Camp Pendleton.

Leonard Meyer of La Mirada is currently enrolled in two modern electronics classes (principles of electronics and a math course, electronic technical mathematics) at Cerritos College in Norwalk and is the first totally deaf student to attend Cerritos, having completed a course in basic electronics there last spring. Lenny, a 1944 graduate of Gallaudet College, is employed as a Linotype operator at the California Publishing Co.

in Los Angeles and taught in schools for the deaf in Missouri and Mississippi before coming to California years ago. He and his wife Sally (nee Chester) are parents of three children who attend public schools in the La Mirada area. Eugene is now 17, Jane is 15, and young Roderick is just 13. We all want to tell you we are proud of you, Lenny!

Those two staid and sober Englishmen, John Dobbs and John Fail (both of Long Beach and both as British as tea and crumpets), are the latest to break through the smog barrier and cross the sand dunes to the bright lights of Las Vegas where they kicked up their heels during October . . . Dobbs via car and Fail via plane. However, we hear tell they journeyed in vain . . . they left all their dough in the gambling emporiums of "Glitter Gulch". Happens all the time!

Henry and Elaine Winicki, along with Bill and Cecile Fiedler, teamed up to help Frank and Evelyn Bush commemorate their 25th wedding anniversary the other eve, Oct. 16, to be exact. Hear tell the six of 'em really lived it up that Saturday night at the Sportsmen's Lodge and only wish they had let the rest of us in on the fun.

For at least once in her life, Jerry Fail was caught by surprise! It all started when Lois Bowden of Van Nuys started digging into the archives and came up with some mighty interesting vital statistics which she confided to Connie Sixbery of Hawthorne. Now, Connie isn't one to let any grass grow under her feet and, discovering that Jerry had called a meeting of the Long Beach Club's executive board for Friday evening, Oct. 15, Connie enlisted the services of Club Secretary Eleanor Smith who promptly mailed out the closely-guarded information that Jerry had a birthday coming up and that it would be just the time to do something for Jerry who is always doing something for them! And so it came to pass that whilst Jerry was upstairs in the Long Beach Club offices busily engaged in a heated confab with Board Members Frank Luna, F. A. Caligiuri, Ivan Nunn, Harold Trask, Melvin

O'Neal, Ellen Grimes, Eleanor Smith and Fred Gries, several dozen close friends happily connived downstairs, secure in the knowledge that not only were her shoulders broad, but her heart was strong. However, it took the combined efforts of the entire board and a despairing Frank Luna and Eleanor Smith to break up the meeting at a reasonable hour and entice Jerry downstairs. The expression on her face when she walked in on that gathering is one that you'll never hope to see again . . . one of complete and profound amazement . . . and just what the folks had hoped for! Gathered 'round a table containing at least four birthday cakes, gaily wrapped packages and a stack of cards that would faze any mail carrier, were, in addition to those mentioned above, dear old friends and cronies such as Herb Schreiber (who promptly demanded a piece of cake), Irene O'Neal, Viril Massey, George Forfar, Fred and Geraldine Adkins who came all the way from San Bernardino and Virgil McKenna and Eva Studebaker from Pomona, Pat Luna, Flodell Dobbs, Wilma Crippen, the Charles Schlacks, the Delmar Moores, Iva DeMartini and Harold MacAdam, Glen Orton, Don Sixbery, Frances Widner and Eva and Arthur Ruiz, Max Beesen, Evelyn Ash, Ray Hodson, the Deasees, Mary Powell, Ross Bailey, Leon Baker, Doris Caligiuri, Virgil Grimes, the Brantleys, the Mendozas, Lois Bowden and Bunny Webster, Paul Barrett . . . and cards from those who couldn't come: the Nuernbergers, Becky and Bill Hubbard, the Pringles, the Skropetas, Elvaree Wildman, the Waltons, Thaine Smith, the Herman Skedsmos, the Henry Winickis, the Earl Smiths, the Joe M. Parks, the Clifford Putnams. Yes, it was quite a party and the cards kept coming in for two weeks afterward, no less! Husband John and the family carried on the festivities the next day at home and all in all it was rather a wild weekend, strong heart or no. And, oh yes, Herb polished off at least three, and maybe four, pieces of birthday cake!

October was quite a month at the Los Angeles Club. The Los Angeles Div. No. 27 NFSB sponsored a humdinger of a Horror Show which featured such fine performers as Peggy Rattan, Ben Kronick, Pearl Weiner and Henry Winicki plus Gene Guidice of Chicago. It was a mighty scary evening with a percentage of all proceeds going to the California Home for the Aged Deaf. Victor H. Galloway gave a fine account of himself as M. C. much to the enjoyment of the some 300 who attended and Division President Winicki is all smiles. Couple of weeks later the Valley Chapter of the California Association of the Deaf entertained another big crowd by staging a Halloween Festival which attracted spooks from all over. Lois Bowden, ably assisted by Ruth Skinner, chairmanned the event and those two, as everyone knows, have just what it takes to make a success of any gathering. A cake raffle, games and costume prizes, plus free

Mrs. John A. Skropeta (Maud to her acquaintances) is THE DEAF AMERICAN's subscription agent in the Los Angeles area. She may be contacted at the Los Angeles Club of the Deaf's lunchroom any first or third Saturday of the month—or at her home address, 221 S. Fremont Ave., Alhambra, Calif. 91801.

doughnuts and a showing of captioned films kept everyone amused and, as if that was not enough, a \$100 cash drawing was held later in the evening. Money raised therefrom also went to the California Home . . . bless all you good people!

The treasurer of the Long Beach CAD Chapter wishes it to be made known that the LB Chapter donated \$200 to the California Home instead of \$100 as has been repeatedly publicized. The Long Beach Club's contribution is correct as previously stated . . . \$300. The East Bay Chapter has just recently donated \$250 . . . hooray . . . keep the money coming in!

Chicago . . .

The untimely death of Mary Helen McCauley Jackson at age 43 on Oct. 12 shocked all of Chicagoland. Death was attributed to complications due to high blood pressure. Surviving her are her husband, James A., son Benny, daughter Melissa, her parents, a sister and a brother.

The Joe Kesslers have been wed 25 years . . . Howie Schwartz and Pat Sloan were pronounced Mr. and Mrs. last April.

The Bruno Francos were blessed with a fifth child, christened Laura Mary, in August . . . the Stanley Kiwatts of Bensenville named their latest addition, born Sept. 30, after the pontiff, Pope Paul.

Johnny Cummings who has been living in Cedar Rapids, Ia., with his maternal grandparents for the past 11 years, is now home here in Chicago with his mother and father for good. Johnny is enrolled in the seventh grade at the Robert Bennett school in the Central-Madison area . . . Sharon Huffman, daughter of our Statewide Bulletin editor, was awarded a certificate upon graduation Oct. 13 in a baby sitter's course given by the Riverside Junior Woman's Club.

Anna Horn left husband Hugo at home while she showed off their first image to the folks in Hamburg, Germany. She and the baby are due back in November . . . Birgita Anderson spent August and September in her native Sweden . . . Francis Fitzgerald has not quite gotten over the marvelous six weeks he had in Europe with deaf acquaintances in Germany, Switzerland, Ireland and other places.

Cindy, three-year-old Schnauzer pet of the Warshawskys, made her debut as a blue ribbon winner at the Turnstyle Supermarket in Skokie . . . the John Kellys are cuddling an itty-bitsy, teensy-weensy Chi puppy.

Clarence Almandinger parked his camper on the Warshawsky site for two days while passing through town from a trip East. Almandinger entertained his hosts and some guests with a showing of his films of the 1961 Games in Helsinki, Finland.

The Frank Sullivans participated in the August golf tournament in Minne-

apolis . . . Lorraine Sullivan and daughter Bobbie celebrated their birthdays together in Delevan, Wis., while up there for the Delevan school homecoming Sept. 25 . . . Harrison Leiter was accommodated by the John Sullivans throughout October . . . ditto Ruth Horn at Reatha Suttka's farmhouse . . . the Charles Marches of California and two of their four children were accommodated at the Frank Sullivans during a stopover in town this past summer. Mr. March was a classmate of Lorraine's at the West Virginia School.

The Earl Hubers of Springfield vacationed in our town the first two weeks in October and enjoyed themselves at the CCD's Bank Nite among all the other hopefuls there . . . the Dave Wilsons were in Cincinnati during the Labor Day weekend . . . so were the Werner Schutzes who also made a side trip to St. Louis . . . Terry Feeley made merry with Julia Willis, Annie Levy of Los Angeles and her brother, Bob Krapan of Kansas City . . . the Henry Majkas, Lyle Mortensen of K.C. and several others (whose names have now gone over the hill!) in St. Louis during the Labor Day softball tournament there . . . Frank Sullivan was in San Francisco over the Oct. 9 weekend on a business trip and on the side enjoyed a gabfest with Eric Malzukhn who is now living in Burlingame . . . James Huff left town Oct. 15 to spend a month with his parents in Los Angeles . . . Julia Willis, ex-of-Chicago-and-of-St. Louis, will make her home in Washington, D.C., after she concludes her month's vacation in November in Los Angeles.

Al Van Nevel is slated to take over the Monthly Review (NFSD Div. No. 1 newsletter) editorship after Bob Donoghue exists Jan. 1 . . . Bob Donoghue is up to here in work and more work with the three courses he is now pursuing at DePaul University. Bob is working toward a master's degree . . . John B. Davis, also enrolled at DePaul, has latched onto a second course. He is majoring in sociology and hopes to earn enough credit to enable him to teach.

Gertrude Deitch, Helen Lapedus, Esther Hoffberg, Verba Reid and Max Spanjer were September hospital patients . . . Joe Miller who underwent surgery at Wesley hospital in mid-October is recuperating at the home of his daughter, Jean Fitzpatrick . . . Lily Disz' husband, ailing for a year, passed on in mid-October.

The James McClouds must be the first couple in Deafville here to enjoy color TV on the beautiful French Provincial console they recently had installed in their apartment . . . Art Shawl observed his 69th milestone Oct. 8 . . . ex-Chicagoan Tad Yamamoto is now living in Oakland, Calif. . . . Bruno Franco has set up shop in janitorial services . . . Douglas Burris won the top prize for men and Anna Tuleja for women at the bowling tournament held in Hammond, Ind., Sept. 25 . . . Stella Jacobson spent

a delightful weekend in Indianapolis with ex-Chicagoan Fannie Evison . . . Fannie Joseph Buckner was cheered by all the birthday greetings she received on her 96th birthday.

Adult education in Chicago now has four classes going in English, current events, practical math and economics. Teachers volunteering their time in this project are Sam Block, Len Warshawsky, John Tubergen and Irene Woolf.

Colorado . . .

Mr. and Mrs. Jay Barker bought themselves a new home in the eastern part of Colorado Springs last spring. They now have a new baby girl, Joy Arnetta, born July 28.

Mr. and Mrs. Everett Owens are finally settled in their brand new home on Chelton Road in the eastern part of Colorado Springs. Mr. Owens' mother had a housewarming party for them recently.

After living in the Audubon Heights Apartments in the northeastern part of Colorado Springs since they moved here from Washington, D. C., four years ago, the Daniel Lynch family finally settled in their own house.

Eric Ohm was born to Mr. and Mrs. Lynn Ohm on Sept. 7. He has a sister not quite two years old.

Mrs. Eileen Skehan of Los Angeles, a former Denverite, returned to Denver to visit her mother for two weeks. She started back home on Sept. 25. She enjoyed seeing many of her old and new friends while in town.

Mrs. Gertrude Langton of Hartford, Conn., came back to Denver once more to visit with her daughter, Delora, and her husband and their children during September. She came to see her grandson who was born a couple of months after she visited here last year.

Mrs. Elna Wood, after several weeks' visit with her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Peterson in Denver, returned to her home in Los Angeles in September.

Mrs. Edith Cross, a longtime friend of Mr. and Mrs. Elmo Kemp, of Valier, Mont., came to pay them a visit during the month of September. On Oct. 1, she returned home to Valier to pack up her belongings to go to Eugene, Ore., to spend the winter.

Albert Jones has been raving about drag cars, so he took the opportunity to drag at Rocky Mountain Dragway on Sept. 5. He placed 20th in the class winners among 53 entrants.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott Cuscaden of Omaha were in Denver the first part of October for a visit with their daughter and family, Mr. and Mrs. Loren Elstad, and with their son-in-law, Ralph Wyatt and family. The Cuscadens joined some friends in Colorado Springs and saw the Air Force Academy-University of Nebraska football game at the Falcon Stadium.

District of Columbia . . .

The social whirl got into full swing on Oct. 7 with the first performance of "Morning's at Seven," a comedy written by Paul Osborn and directed by Pat Graybill (who else?). Comprising the cast were Louie Fant, Rose Carter, Debbie Sonnenstrahl, Elaine Haines, Clarence Russell, Mike White, Barbara Kannapell, Wanda Smith and Simon Carmel. The play was given three nights in a row and from all accounts it was thoroughly enjoyed by localites. This play brought the DCCD's Dramatics Guild into its seventh year.

The Carmen Tiberios were honored with a farewell party at the Drake residence Aug. 7. Though they have been residing up in Frederick, Md., way, this is only a mere hop-skip-and-jump from the metropolitan area. Tiber and Elly will live down in St. Augustine, Fla., with a new teaching career before them.

When the summer institutes were over, Debbie and Al Sonnenstrahl hosted a party for Joanne Kovach and Bernard Bragg, both of California. The highlight of the evening was a poem recited by George Propp of Nebraska which had been composed from only five minutes beforehand and which consisted of five whole stanzas. We understood that the gist of it was "Good Riddance to You" and was highly entertaining to the some 30 people who attended the party including out-of-towners here for the institutes: Ramon Rodriguezes, Robert Davilas, George Propps, John Spellmans and Harold Ramger.

Bragg was called home to California so George and Sandra Johnston drove his car back to Berkeley for him. The elder Bragg underwent major surgery which

necessitated Bernie's leaving two weeks before the institutes ended.

The Frank Turks and Dick Phillipses both sold their lovely homes in Maryland and will be residing on Kendall Green. Dr. Elstad decided he would like the deans back on campus so the move was made. The Cuscadens also sold their home in Germantown but as of this writing they have yet to drop anchor elsewhere.

While on the subject of the Phillipses, Dick and Ruth celebrated their 25th wedding anniversary at a big reception given by their children on the patio of the Student Union Building Aug. 22. They received a lovely sterling silver tea service which will be put to good use now, surely, since they are living at No. 2 Kendall Green.

Carol and Bud Dorsey welcomed another girl Aug. 26 and named her Pamela Jane. She joins a sister, Brenda Kay, who is just three.

Carole and Wilbert Stewart also had a baby girl whom they named Vicki. They have two older boys and with Wilbert still trying to get his sheepskin, it seems they are having a time of it.

THIS AND THAT: Kay Rose had her folks with her for a week not long ago . . . Judy Crabb has returned to California to be near her parents . . . Alice and Ted Hagemeyer spent their three weeks' vacation visiting family and friends in Nebraska and Indiana . . . the Wurdemanns spent a week in Wildwood, N. J. . . . Bob and Ramona McClelland moved from Falls Church, Va., to Rockville, Md., with their oldest boy attending school in Frederick . . . Lois Kurtz went to Florida to pick up her brood who had been spending the summer with her parents . . . Betty Miller and Barbara

Kannapell went to Daytona Beach, Fla., with Joanne Kovach. Those two are getting to be the travelingest people in town . . . Debbie Sonnenstrahl and Carole Bateman are both new faculty members at Gallaudet. Debbie is in the art department and Carole with the dissection of frogs (biology). Carole formerly worked as a cytologist while Debbie was just a housewife . . . Tom Berg and children went to Idaho but poor Betty had to wait out the end of summer school . . . Carol Garretson and family flew to Montana with Mervin going out later . . . Jackie and Jerry Drake are now grandparents though it surely doesn't seem they're that old . . . Frank Turk has been appointed dean of the Prep boys . . . Andy Vasnick pulled up roots and is now at the Fanwood School . . . Pat Graybill presented a one-man show at the OAD Convention down in Oklahoma. Although residing in the D. C. area, Pat is from Kansas . . . Agnes and Don Padden had quite a summer with part of it being spent in Minnesota and then up to New Jersey where daughter, Carol, performed in Atlantic City. They also got a shot at the World's Fair . . . Rudolph and Marlene Hines spent a short week in Kentucky with her sister . . . Jerry and Betty Moers motored to Roanoke, Va., to pick up their Willie and the Sonnenstrahls' boy who had been attending camp there . . . and last, but not least, the Roger Scotts paid a visit to Roger's uncle, R. Aumon Bass, formerly of the Virginia School.

Nebraska . . .

The John Reeds recently received a postcard from Anna M. and Edmund F. Bumann of St. Augustine, Fla., who toured the Holy Land during Ed's summer vacation. They visited Egypt, Lebanon, Syria and Jordan. They also went to Israel, Turkey, Greece, Italy, Switzerland and France. They found the climate cool but very dry. The foreign meals were very delicious but they had to drink bottled water.

On Sept. 3, the NSD Class of 1940 had a 25th anniversary reunion at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Everett Degenhardt in Omaha. Persons attending the affair were George and Elly Propp, Mary (Cuscaden) Elstad, Loris and Louise Merrill, Otto and Lillian Gross, Kenneth and Eddis Lawrence, Ray and Frances Burgess, John and Audrey Rewolinski, Everett and Emma Goodin and Roy and Elsie Sparks.

Mrs. Evelyn (Fairfield) Hitsheff of Sunny Vale, Calif., stopped to visit the Berton Leavitt family in Lincoln on Sept. 11 while on her way from Omaha to Beatrice with the Bill Sinclairs. In Beatrice she visited the Robert Reiker family. Mrs. Hitsheff stayed in Omaha for nearly a month with her sister and while there she had the opportunity to visit a number of the deaf.

On Sept. 26 a baby shower was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Stilen in Omaha to honor the arrival of Marie Arlene Harvey on Sept. 16 to Mr. and

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Mrs. Butch Harvey. Mrs. Harvey is the former Mary Ann Daughtery and the new baby is the first grandchild of Mr. and Mrs. Russell Daughtery of Omaha. The baby represents the fifth generation still living in Arlene Daughtery's family.

Mrs. Charles Macek and Miss Johanna Stillan of Omaha were overnight guests of Mrs. Maude Burlew on Sept. 16 and Maude went with them for a three-day visit to Omaha.

Dale Paden of Omaha was pictured in the Sept. 24 issue of the Omaha World Herald demonstrating his chain wrench and hand grip pliers at second annual Nebraska Inventor's Congress and Manufacturer's Exposition at the Platte County Fairgrounds, Columbus, Neb. Since the article mentioned that Dale was deaf and employing 16 deaf workers, it was good publicity for our group.

Ron Hunt has a new job working for the Great Plains Container Co. of Lincoln. He found that putting up fences for Wards was not a very steady job, depending too much on weather and other things.

Richard Brown, who nearly drowned in a swimming pool accident at Peony Park in Omaha, has recovered from the critical condition that resulted from inhaling too much water into his lungs.

Don and June Collamore, after many years of living in a trailer home, have rented a large seven-room house at 1730 Ryons St., Lincoln.

Lillian and Otto Gross have purchased a home at 2833 North 57th St., Lincoln, after renting an apartment about two blocks away for a year or two.

The Bill Sabins have had a new basement foundation put under their home.

The women's bowling team of Lincoln sponsored by Jerry Badman of DeWitt has Virginia Deurmyer as captain this year. Other members of the team are June Collamore, Vera Kahler, Fannie Lindberg, Pat Boese and Dot Hunt. Dot Weigand who bowled for this team last year is bowling with a hearing team in another league.

The "Badman's Antiques" team of the men is composed of Jim Wiegand (captain), Berton Leavitt, Arlen Tomlin, Del Boese and Otto Gross with Jack Sipp bowling as a sub.

Robert Lindberg is now commuting to Omaha from Lincoln to work since the Nebraska Farmer Printing Co. decided to send the machines that Bob helps to operate to their Omaha branch. Bob rides with two other co-workers and wants it known that he does not plan to move to Omaha, at least not in the near future.

Mrs. Maude Burlew spent two days visiting with her late husband's relatives in Exeter and Fairmont late in September and then visited Mary Smrha, her NSD classmate at the Friend (Neb.) Warren Memorial Hospital on Mary's 83rd birthday, which was Sept. 26. Mary's old employer, the Milligan Bank, sent her a beautiful birthday cake and the nurses gave her flowers and she was really excited and happy with the attentions.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Marshall of Danville, Ky., visited Emma Marshall in Lincoln and then took her with them on a trip to the Black Hills. They enjoyed the scenery and the opportunity to see the Black Hills Passion Play at Spearfish. They also visited the Reptile Gardens and the Famous Corn Palace.

Seventeen new pupils are attending NSD this year. Among them is Joseph Flood, grandson of Mrs. Tom Peterson. Mrs. Arlene Meyer is a new employee in the school dining room.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Samson of Council Bluffs drove to Yakima, Wash., on their vacation to visit Mary's sister Ida (Mrs. Cliff Devereaux). They made frequent stops to visit friends and relatives on their three-week trip.

Donald Bloemer of Omaha was taken by death at the age of 26 on Aug. 18. He is survived by his wife, Jo-Ann; a young son, John; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. J. Bloemer, Sr.; three brothers, William, Jr., Joseph and Robert; two sisters, Mrs. Richard Gehring and Theresa. Don was a graduate of NSD and a popular member of the Omaha deaf group.

Jesse W. Jackson, 73, former superintendent of the Nebraska School for the Deaf, died in Omaha Sept. 26 after an illness of several weeks which apparently started with a sunstroke while he was working in his garden at home and was followed by another stroke which had left him partially paralyzed. He was at the NSD from 1936 until he retired in 1960 as superintendent. He is survived by his wife, Ruth; a son Jack C. Jackson of Omaha and a daughter Mrs. Anna Lou Buchanan of Minneapolis. The family requests memorials be sent to the J. W. Jackson College Education Fund at the Nebraska School.

On July 24, Dennis Binkley and Miss Sharon Brazzle were united in marriage at Bethlehem Lutheran Church for the Deaf in Omaha. They will make their home in Kansas City where Mr. Binkley is employed.

On Aug. 28, at Bethany Lutheran Church in Omaha, a popular young couple, Lawrence Schultz and Ethel Rentschler, both of Omaha, were united in marriage with the Rev. Herman Graef officiating. Among the attendants at the wedding were James DeVaney as usher, Dale Brazzle as one of the groomsmen and Mrs. Sharon Binkley of Kansas City serving as a bridesmaid.

Mrs. Anna Lembrecht, a longtime resident of Omaha, recently married George Broekemeier of Eisner, Neb.

Vicki Daughtery of Omaha, second eldest daughter of Russell and Arlene, was married recently to George Lancaster.

Pacific Northwest . . .

(The following items are taken from the pages of "The Northwest Reporter" with the permission of its editor, Cari Guerre of Seattle. Although the little paper is only five months old, it already has an enviable subscription list and covers the doings of the deaf of Wash-

ington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana and Western Canada. Mrs. Guerre is to be highly complimented; not only does she edit the paper but she also holds down a six to seven-day-a-week job at the Data Bureau. Herein we record a few of the most interesting items that have appeared in the paper recently and Cari assures us that once she gets organized we will be getting more up-to-date news. Our grateful thanks with hopes that this section will become a regular feature of the News.—NEWS ED.)

Mrs. Beth Reeves has been appointed interpreter for the Puget Sound Association of the Deaf. Mrs. Reeves has been a volunteer with organizations for the deaf all her adult life. Both of her parents are deaf. The City Light Tour was the first activity at which she was asked to interpret for the group. The PSAD has planned an exciting roster of events for the coming winter, the first of which was a trip to the Skagit Dam. Tickets were limited and sold out almost at once with the lucky ones enjoying a full day of sightseeing and a boat trip followed by a dinner at the dam headquarters. Second on the agenda was the Oct. 30 Monster Hop, an out-of-the-ordinary Halloween Party, with the Guerres, the Holmases, and the Kinneys welcoming all ghosts, ghouls and goblins to a mighty scary gathering.

Seattle revived its annual Salmon Derby Day towards the end of summer and quite a number of ardent fishermen gathered at Haines Wharf near Edmonds to compete for the largest catch. However, only six salmon were brought in, with Tom Barlow placing first with the largest and Mrs. Elsie Peace tied with Albert

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Harlander for second place. Chairmen for the event were Ray Vavra, James Gravatt and Allen Bogen. In previous years the Derby was one of the biggest events of the social year and drew participants from all over the state as well as from Oregon, Idaho and Canada. A second annual Derby is already in the planning, for the third week in July of 1966, and it is hoped that, with more advertising, it will be bigger and better than this year's in which 24 anglers participated.

The Montana Association of the Deaf received an anonymous gift of \$1,000, a donation to the MAD Scholarship Fund. The Fund has become open to use in the new national technical schooling for the deaf and thus the Scholarship Fund will have a far-reaching effect upon the younger generation of Montana. No longer will the few who make it to Gallaudet College be the only ones to profit from higher education.

MONTANA ROUNDUP: Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Altop took a trip to Lincoln by way of celebrating their 44th wedding anniversary and, en route, they ran across the Martin Eriksons returning home to Missoula . . . the Art O'Donnells motored to Denver to see the Deaconite Ceremony of their youngest son, Bob, and were accompanied by their other son, Father Tom. The O'Donnells have now given two sons to priesthood; Jean Anderson of Great Falls underwent surgery twice within a very short period of time and after recuperating at the home of her parents in Malta, returned to work feeling just fine . . . the John Cabbage family were visitors to Billings, stopping to see family and friends; Bobby Werth drove a carload of friends to the Billings Club picnic, among them Hattie Thomp-

son, Doris Thomas, Lilly Mattson and the James O'Briens.

SPOKANE NOTES: The surprise party given for the Art Andersons commemorating their 25th wedding anniversary was a joy to attend. The spacious Anderson home was filled to overflowing with a host of friends and relatives who showered them with gifts and money. We hear tell the Andersons are thinking of using the cash windfall toward the purchase of a freezer, an appliance they have wanted for quite a while . . . The wedding of Frank Sullivan and Marlene Hunter was solemnized at the Hillyard Baptist Church with Vicar Zuhn of the Lutheran Church interpreting for the deaf . . . Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Edens made a hasty trip to Bozeman, Mont., when Rufus' mother became seriously ill. When she improved, they dropped down to California to see daughter, Shirley Sides, and then back to Bozeman before their vacation ran out . . . We hear that Minnie Little of San Jose, Calif., was up here visiting her parents and regret we did not see her. Wonder if her brother Bob was in town from Seattle at the same time? . . . A lovely trip for an idle weekend was the one taken by the Winchells and the Lawrence Andersons recently . . . a round trip to the head of the Kootenay Lake and back.

PUGET SOUNDINGS: Raymond Schierman came up from California to do some visiting in his home state and was in Seattle and Spokane and several places in between . . . Fred Cox who has been a long time in Iowa, also wandered back home for awhile. Did you know that Fred once worked as a cartoonist for Walt Disney? . . . Ethel Slothower finally decided to give up single-blessedness and

up and married Robert Frazier of Vancouver in a quiet ceremony that caught us all by surprise . . . Lilly Mattson of Helena, Mont., spent a part of her recent vacation visiting with Liz Montgomery and went along on the PSAD Skagit Tour . . . John and Ruth Glover of Arcata, Calif., made their annual stop in Seattle recently and, as always, friends were happy to see them . . . David Stenman was sent to Viet Nam upon his graduation from parachute school and Joan and Walt are of mixed feeling as to the matter . . . proud of their son but naturally a bit worried.

Mrs. Oscar A. Sanders of Seattle was a lucky Money-Gram winner in the Times daily contest recently. Ethel says that she plans to donate a part of her \$100 prize to a fund for a proposed center for the deaf which the PSAD hopes to build in the near future. Mrs. Sanders and her husband, who operates a printing shop, spend at lot of their time aiding others and this latest gift is just one of their many kindly gestures over the years.

News items for this column should be sent to Mrs. C. E. Guerre, 2309 N. E. 77th, Seattle, Wash. 98115.

Texas . . .

(This month we are most pleased to include the great Lone Star State, thanks to Vivian J. Miller, 1801 Alameda Drive, Austin, Texas. Items for this column should be sent direct to Vivian so that it may become a regular feature of the News.—NEWS EDITOR)

Fifty-two Austinites attended a picnic gathering tendered in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Gunnar Rath and family, formerly of Arlington, Va., at Zilker Park in mid-September. The committee included Mrs. G. Butler, Mrs. Seth Crockett, Mrs. Ralph White, Mrs. Hugh Stack and Mrs. Bonnie Rogers and was to welcome the Raths to our midst. Gunnar is employed as a statistician at USAF Military Personnel Center at the Randolph Air Force Base.

Miss Barbara Crockett, daughter of the Seth Crocketts, and Tommy Richards of Austin were united in marriage in Hyde Park Baptist Church during September. Both young people are students at the University of Texas.

Rev. Calvin Willard, Mrs. Miriam Johnson, Charles Horton and Jack Hensley flew up to Knoxville, Tenn., the past summer where they attended a Baptist workshop.

Jerry Hassell enrolled at the University of Texas during the past summer for media specialization. Jerry and Dovie and daughters, Sandra and Sharon, were happy viistors to the Oklahoma Association convention where they met friends they had not seen in some 15 years.

Mr. and Mrs. D. D. King (nee Dorothy Hayes) entertained nearly 50 guests with a barbecue picnic at their home the end of the summer. The huge stacks of chicken were augmented by many and varied dishes brought along by the guests. (Summer time is simmer time for you Texans

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COMMUNICATION SKILLS: Must be proficient in the use of the language of signs.

GENERAL: This Counseling Program for the Deaf will operate as a part of the Greater Kansas City Hearing and Speech Center. The purpose of the program will be to offer counseling services to deaf adults who reside in the Greater Kansas City area. Financial support will be provided through United Campaign funds, individual contributions, and fees. This is a very good opportunity for the development of community services for the Deaf.

PERSON TO CONTACT: J. Dennis Ortiz, Director

in more ways than one! Out here in California we can throw a barbecue just any old day in the year but enjoy them less. We envy you folks your Texas winters . . . it but adds to the joys of summer!—NEWS ED.)

Vivian J. Miller drove across the mountains and deserts to spend most of September and October touring the wonders of the Pacific Northwest going as far as Vancouver, B. C. Stops were made at the homes of friends in Washington with several days spent with her sister and family in Utah and with her father in Arizona.

Texas Schools Desegregated

In compliance with the recent Federal Civil Rights legislation, the three special schools at Austin, Texas, have been desegregated on classroom basis for the current school year.

The schools are Texas School for the Deaf in south Austin, Texas School for the Blind in east Austin, and Texas Deaf and Blind School (for the colored) in north Austin.

John F. Grace, former superintendent

of Texas School for the Deaf, was made administrative director of the three schools and the separate administrations were combined into single setup under Director Grace.

A. W. Douglas, former principal at Texas School for the Deaf, was promoted to replace Grace as superintendent.

At present, the older colored students who are still housed on the north campus commute by buses to classes on the south campus. Conversely, the primary white students commute to attend classes on the north campus.

Next school year, the housing for students will be desegregated and all deaf primary students will be housed and educated on the north campus of the formerly all-colored school. The south campus will accommodate intermediate and senior deaf students. The school for blind will accommodate both colored and white blind students.

The three campuses are a few miles apart from one another in the capital city of Texas.—A. F. Bubeck, Jr.

been sympathetic toward the mentally retarded because so many of my friends belong to the tribe. Chaff readers may like to know that in 1964 the Federal government trained and hired 361 mentally retarded. Of this number, 30 are in HEW and 69 are in the Treasury Department. Like, man, we've been telling you: this is official recognition of the fact that the Establishment is being more careful with your health, education and your security blanket than it is with your money. (Jess: If you switch this to Toivo's page, see that he pays me at the prevailing rate.)

* * *

The North Dakota School for the Deaf, long one of the better printing shops in deaf education, gets \$30,000 worth of new equipment this fall. The Linotypes at ND are receiving tape equipment and six girls are learning the tape codes. NDS, incidentally, was the fourth school to receive accreditation from the Conference of Executives. The school celebrated its 75th anniversary last summer—NORTH DAKOTA BANNER

* * *

Dr. Leonard M. Elstad was the principal speaker at the Seminar on Problems of Deafness sponsored by the Sioux Falls (S. D.) East Side Lutheran Church on Oct. 17-18. The Seminar, well attended, was one of the projects of the Lutheran Ephphatha Missions.—RUSHMORE BEACON

* * *

The Conference of Executives and the American Instructors of the Deaf have taken a couple of significant steps in the right direction. One, they are setting up an office at Gallaudet College and eventually hope to have an executive secretary. Two, they are looking into the possibility of a national parents' organization affiliated with them.

Librarians attending the summer institute at Gallaudet College climaxed the six-week program by setting up an organization for librarians. It is called Schools for the Deaf Librarians and Alice Andrews of the Maryland School is president.

* * *

Bricks and Mortar: Idaho has a new swimming pool completed this fall. . . . South Dakota has remodeled the gym, obtained offset equipment for the printing shop and set up an upholstery department. . . . Minnesota has obtained an appropriation for a new boys dorm. . . . Nebraska has a new self-contained primary unit on the drawing boards.

Ends and Pieces: Dr. George M. McClure, Sr., checked off his 104th birthday on Sept. 18. . . . The Indiana PTCO has 490 members and is shooting at a goal of 600. The organization sponsors finger-spelling classes. . . . The Alexander Graham Bell Association recently received \$10,000 from the estate of Mrs. Robert Brookings to promote oral education. . . . Thank you, Sally Dow, for putting us on the mailing list of the New England Gallaudet Association publication, YE SILENT CRIER.

CHAFF From the Threshing Floor

By George Propp

Beverly McMaster of Minneapolis, Minn., was co-winner in the handicapped division of the University of Nebraska correspondence study award. N.U.'s correspondence school, like its football team, is one of the biggest in the nation. The award was made for the quality of work done in extension study. The article in the UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA NEWS stated that Beverly was planning to attend Gallaudet College this fall.

* * *

The Lansing office of the Michigan Association for Better Hearing has hung two pictures by Cadwallader Washburn. The MABH owns one of the paintings and the other is for sale. Mr. and Mrs. Washburn recently moved to Livermore, Maine, after spending the last 10 years in Georgia. Cadwallader, one of the world's greatest etchers in the dry point technique, is now 99 years old. . . . The new executive secretary for the Wichita (Kan.) Social Services for the Deaf is Herbert L. Pickell, Jr. Pickell was formerly associated with MABH. He is a graduate of the New Jersey School for the Deaf and Gallaudet College. He has an M.A. from the University of Virginia.—MICHIGAN HEARING

* * *

FROM THE HUSKER HOMESTEAD:

Jesse W. Jackson, superintendent of the Nebraska School for the Deaf from 1936 to 1961, passed away on Sept. 26. . . . The NSD football team recently broke a 23-game losing streak that stretched more than three seasons. . . . One of the forgotten arts is staging a comeback in

Omaha. A truckload of cattle was rustled from the Union Stock Yards. . . . Nebraska U. has a 6'7" quarterback playing for the freshman team. In his first game he passed for 157 yards and ran the option play for 87. So, if we don't win 'em all this year we can wait.

* * *

The primary boys' dormitory at the Washington School for the Deaf has been dedicated to Dr. Helen Northrop. A native of Nebraska, Dr. Northrop is a graduate of Gallaudet College and she worked at the Gallaudet library before going to Washington. As a teacher and principal she served WSD for a total of 45 years. She retired a few years ago and resides in Portland, Ore.—PHI KAPPA ZETTAN

* * *

Another of the Washington School for the Deaf buildings (the intermediate boys dormitory) has been dedicated to the honor of Dewey Deer. Dewey, an AAAD Hall of Famer, has served the deaf of Washington long and well. He "retired" as president of the Washington State Association of the Deaf last summer after serving in that office for 12 years.—the WASHINGTONIAN

* * *

I told my Republican senator last summer that I voted Democrat, and maybe that's how come he favors me with material on the mentally retarded. Anyway, when the Civil Service Commission wrote a report to the President on the employment of the mentally retarded, a copy of the report crossed my desk. I read it with considerable interest—I've always

Here's The Committee Who Will Handle The 1966 NAD Convention

Plans are afoot to make the 1966 San Francisco National Association of the Deaf convention the best ever. It is often said that it is the cook who makes the soup. Thus it is with the convention committee. Hence you may like to know about the background of the committee which fits them for the big job.

Julian Singleton, Jr., is cut out to be the general chairman. Over six feet tall, this handsome young man is a son of deaf parents and has had plenty of experience with conventions of the deaf. He is a native son, graduating from the Berkeley school and matriculating at Gallaudet College. He obtained an associate degree there. He is a valued floor and markup man at the **Oakland Tribune**.

Warren Jones, the vice chairman and another native son, was Julian's classmate at Gallaudet College and also obtained an associate degree. He is presently employed as a printer with a San Francisco concern. Outgoing and jovial, Warren at the same time is working hard on many of the details of the convention.

The attractive and youthful-looking mother of four growing children, **Betty Jo Lependorf**, is perfect as the secretary. An Indiana girl, she left Gallaudet College to marry her husband, Bertt, when he graduated from the college. A housewife in daytime, she teaches a manual communications class in the Oakland public school system. Being hard of hearing, she can communicate very well with hearing people.

Another native son, **George Attletweed** is the "money-bags." Although a union printer by trade, he is presently working for his master's degree at San Francisco State College. He is active with the California Association of the Deaf, being a director and a member of the Legislation and Adult Education committee. His wife, Bernadette, is a teacher at the Berkeley school.

Ray Rasmus, who will take care of the registration, came here from Wisconsin. He is the father of four deaf children, the older two of whom are now at Gallaudet College. A union printer, he is also active in the deaf community, especially in the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf affairs. He has some novel plans to expedite the tedious but necessary business of registering convention guests. Probably the most notable of all is his plan for preconvention registration, which will enable guests to register and pay by mail. All they will have to do when they arrive at the hotel will be to identify themselves. Manila envelopes containing all the necessary tickets, badges, and papers will then be handed to them at once. No waiting in long lines!



ADMINISTRATIVE GROUP—Left to right: Mrs. Betty Jo Lependorf, secretary; George Attletweed, treasurer; Julian Singleton, Jr., general chairman; and Warren Jones, vice chairman.

Robert Miller, a long-time resident of San Francisco, is the director of the Lighthouse for the Blind, a sheltered workshop. He is well known and highly regarded in his field of work. A graduate of the Berkeley school and a former student at Gallaudet College, Robert and his lovely wife, Sally, are grandparents of three cute children. Long familiar with the facilities available in San Francisco, he is making the way smooth for guests desiring hotel reservations. He has obtained concessions from the convention hotel which will assure many comforts and conveniences for the conventioners.

John Galvan, the printing instructor at the Berkeley school, is a graduate of both the Berkeley school and Gallaudet College. He is brewing schemes to make the convention program a literary gem. He has a reputation for fine printing work and



RESERVATIONS AND REGISTRATION GROUP—Robert Miller (left), hotel reservations, and Raymond Rasmus, registration.

you can be sure that he will not let you down on the programs. He will welcome advertisements that you may like to have put in the programs.

Harold Ramger, a rising young man, is a science teacher at the Berkeley school. He is also an extremely handy man, having built three houses so far. He is planning to build another house next year. He also has many other projects in the fire. He is the president of the California Association of the Deaf, and a member of the NAD Executive Board. He will be responsible for the convention banquet and ball. Judging from the success of his past projects, we can be sure of a memorable banquet in the famous Garden Court at the Palace Hotel, and the ball should be a very fitting close to the convention.

In order to assure the guests of good entertainment, we have a team of three people, each of whom has an enviable reputation for fine entertainment.

Sheldon McArter, an old-time California resident and a teacher of leatherwork at the Berkeley school, is well known for his



ENTERTAINMENT GROUP: Left to right: Sheldon McArter, Harold Ramger, Mrs. Nancy Lee Schmidt and Joseph Velez.

mystery dramas and other forms of entertainment, including storytelling. The students at the school usually pack the auditorium to see him do his inimitable readings.

Nancy Lee Schmidt, who left Gallaudet College to marry a Californian, is the mother of two little children. A daughter of deaf parents, she is related to the Havens family, of both Pittsburgh and Washington. While at the Maryland School and the college, she was well known as the originator of many entertainment forms. Being familiar with her talents, the convention chairman quickly snapped her up for the committee.

Last but not least, **Joseph M. Velez**, is known far and wide for his acting ability. His skits, imitations, songs and other modes of entertainment are always sure to attract large and appreciative audi-



PROGRAM AND PUBLICITY GROUP—John Galvan (left), programs, and Leo M. Jacobs, publicity.

ences. It is a delight to watch him perform. A native Californian, Joe graduated from the Berkeley school and obtained an associate degree from Gallaudet College. He met his sweet wife, Bonnie, at Gallaudet, and they have two darling children. He is employed at the **San Francisco Chronicle-Examiner** printing plant, commuting from his suburban home some 20 miles away.

With these three talented people to plan for your entertainment, you would be foolish to miss the convention!

The publicity director, **Leo M. Jacobs**, who is incidentally the author of this blurb, is a native son who had deaf parents. A graduate of both the Berkeley school and Gallaudet College, he is a mathematics teacher at his alma mater. He has had wide contacts with the deaf world. Knowing fully well the varied and unusual attractions San Francisco has to offer the convention guests, he is extremely enthusiastic about publicizing them. He hopes to convince the deaf over the country that they should not pass up this once-in-a-lifetime chance to visit the city at the Golden Gate and spend a most memorable vacation there. He has a 16 mm. sound color movie titled, "The Wonderful World of San Francisco," which has been captioned. It is on a single reel which takes about 30 minutes to run. It is available to any group who may wish to see it without any charge except for return postage. He can be contacted by mail at 1021 Leo Way, Oakland, Calif. 94611.

Plans are also being made for a five-day tour to Hawaii after the convention. Please watch this magazine for more details.

Gallaudet College Football Outlook Brighter Under Coach Klingensmith

Gary Klingensmith, new football coach at Gallaudet College, recently named his 20 top players for this season: Bill Ramborger and Jay Shopshire of California; Bob Furman of Connecticut; Mike Burpo, Jim Inwood, Herbert Mapes, and Al Whitt of Illinois; Arlen Finke and Edwin Leighton, Jr., of Minnesota; Dennis Emmendorfer of Michigan; Al Deuel, Dick Green, and Gene Manion of Missouri; Larry Fleischer of New York; Eddie Gobble and Garret Walker, Jr., of North Carolina; Raymond McDevitt of Rhode Island; Rodney Moreland of Washington; Art Roehrig of Wisconsin; and Donald Kitson of Canada.

"The Gallaudet squad has come a long way since its first game of the season," Klingensmith says. "Playing under almost insurmountable odds—seven good lettermen are sweating it out in the stands, waiting for next fall when they hope to get off academic probation and rejoin the squad, and the team is under a new coach with a completely different type of football technique from that which the players knew in the past—the boys nevertheless have given every team they played a real battle before losing."

Klingensmith at 22 is perhaps the youngest head coach in college football. He is fresh from the gridiron of Pennsylvania State University, where he played football for the past four years and was on the starting team as a junior and senior.

"The lack of depth on the team is being a major factor holding my boys back," Gallaudet's new coach explains. "Most of them must play 60-minute football going both offense and defense, while their opponents, having many fresh specialist players, are playing two-platoon football."

Klingensmith, who is himself deaf, received his B.S. degree in Physical Education at Pennsylvania State this past June (1965). His impressive football record in ground gaining, touchdowns and kickoff returns won him the American Coaches Association's nomination to the 1964 pre-season All American football squad. He also was elected to the Druids, the national honor society for athletes. In addition he was honored by the Pennsylvania School for the Deaf (Philadelphia), which presented him a special 1964 College Athlete of the Year Award.

"Although my boys have lost their first six games," Klingensmith says, "their spirit and enthusiasm is very high. They are still giving it every last drop. We won't be surprised if Gallaudet does pull through and finally starts to win during the two remaining games on the schedule."

The new coach brings to the Gallaudet squad not only a firsthand knowledge of the game but also, because of his own hearing loss, an insight into the special

techniques required by deaf players to compete successfully with hearing teams.

Klingensmith predicts a bright future for this men. "There are only three seniors on the squad," he says. "The prospects are many and fine. It is just a matter of time for the boys to learn the new techniques and get automatic good football habits from constant drill."

Note: Gallaudet broke its long losing season with a 21-12 victory over D. C. Teachers on Nov. 6.

Letter To The Editor

Dear Editor:

Dr. H. Latham Breuning, Chairman, Oral Deaf Adults Section of the Alexander Graham Bell Association for the Deaf, said in his letter to you, "But we do believe that this argument should not be a basis for such widespread use of the multiple systems that capable deaf children are denied their rightful opportunity to become adept at oral communication.—The old adage "practice makes perfect" certainly applies here."

"Practice makes perfect" means each one's individualistic effort and initiative. It has an exoteric meaning to the ordinary reader. However, it is actually an esoteric and scientific statement when a serious consequence is considered in that a deaf (innocent, trusting) child is being developed under stress of oralism in long duration of such voiceless child's lifetime, mostly ending up as a failure or mediocre in education. Oralism does not enrich the child's vocabulary, thus he has lost growing years in academic education and language. He is fully groping for potentiality.

Carl B. Smith

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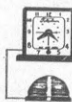
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Humor

AMONG THE DEAF

By Toivo Lindholm

4816 Beatty Drive, Riverside, California 92506

Quite a few months ago Thompson Hall Newsletter (Minnesota) carried the information that Lawrence Ryan had passed on.

I retreated to a quiet corner and let years roll back to the time when Larry and I were pupils at the Minnesota School for the Deaf. I was a little boy then, and with some other boys I loved to climb up and romp over on big Larry, who, affable, gentle and playful, liked to have us jump on him, trip him and pull him down to the ground and pummel him.

What was so special about him was his inventive Irish wit when it came to telling stories to groups of boys on cold wintry days when few wanted to go out to coast on hills or to go skating on the school rink.

Larry delighted to catch the unwary with incredible stories. There were many, but, threshing through the files in the back of my musty, cobwebbed mind, I could come up with but two yarns.

One: A buccaneer in a shipwreck found himself on a lonely island, all alone and forlorn. Unable to find food and facing death by starvation, he severed his left arm with his cutlass and had a meal. A few days later hunger returned and still unable to find other fare on the island, he cut off his other arm and so lived a few days more.

Here, while most of the boys were gaping openmouthed at the ghastly tale, up came one bright boy with the query as to how the man could cut off his right arm when he was bereft of his left arm, the necessary instrument with which to do the second amputation.

Another time Larry told of a classmate going rabbit trapping in the woods near the school. (In those days—around 1910-15—quite a few boys at the school went trapping skunks and squirrels besides rabbits, selling skunk and squirrel pelts and, through the kindness of the school kitchen, treating themselves and friends to rabbit and squirrel repast.) To continue Larry's story: The trap was an open wooden box turned upside down and weighted down. The bait was perhaps a carrot. If a rabbit pulled at the bait it'd trip the box and the box falling would entrap the luckless rodent.

Well, one day the trapper went to inspect his traps. He found one sprung. He carefully opened it and pulled out a kicking, squirming bunny by the ears and deposited it beside him. He groped in the box hoping to find another bunny and finding it pulled it out and deposited it by its mate. He then reset the trap.

Then he picked up the rabbits and trudged on home.

Of course, at the conclusion of this tale, more than one boy raised his hand and wanted to know if the wild rabbits stayed docile at the trapper's side to be picked up and taken home to the cooking pan.

It does not matter whether Larry heard another tell such tales, or whether he read Baron Munchausen. He certainly was not the reading kind. It does matter that he did tell tales occasionally and they taught us not to be gullible so often.

I have to admit Larry stamped a little of his personality on at least one person. Rest in peace, Larry!

Recently (Sept. 23) Dr. James T. Flood, Columbus, O., spoke at a Kiwanis Club dinner, and lauded the deaf worker as such. At the conclusion, he said, "Business is for profit. It's profitable to hire the deaf."

Jimmy started his spiel in a humorous vein. Said he: "... I don't know how well he (Mr. Gruenhagen) stands with you as a wag but, with me, he has always been 'ace-high'. I hope you don't misunderstand, I think all of you noticed that he wig-wagged to me everything that went on here. He's really good at that kind of wag..."

HARPO MARX BUILT FAME ON SILENCE

Harpo Marx, the silent comedian of talking pictures, died in September 1964. Although many think Harpo was deaf, he was really a hearing man who did much talking at home.

However, Harpo once said, "Some of my most loyal fans and corresponding friends are deaf who believe I am afflicted as they are. I enjoy their letters, and I really can use the sign language."—P.S.A.D. News.

The Indiana Hoosier has this in its masthead: "There's a language that is Mute; a silence that Speaks."

From the 5F's: The Regina (Sask.) Commonwealth counsels: "There is no substitute for intelligence. The nearest thing to it is silence."

WHEN SILENCE ISN'T GOLDEN

Also from the 5F's: "A man had better talk too much to women than too little; they take silence for dullness, unless when they think the passion they have inspired occasions it."—Lord Chesterfield

Jake Glenn sent in this taken from the Los Angeles Times:

In preparing a case against a man of 78 charged with bookkeeping, Dep. DA Jim Kolts asked the arresting officers how they could hear him accepting bets while sitting at a table in a restaurant when they were at the bar some distance away. Easy, one replied, the suspected bookie was so hard of hearing his clients had to shout their bets. This telling detail, however, proved unnecessary. When the defendant appeared in court a few days later he pleaded guilty.

Now there's a man living dangerously—a deaf bookmaker.

A kudos to anyone who can tell me what character in Joel Chandler Harris' "Remus and His Tales of Brer Rabbit" said: "I'm def in one year, en I can't hear out'n de udder."

Guess I won one unscheduled, unrun marathon race at the IGD in Washington this summer—by default.

I received this note on the margin of a newspaper from Washington, D. C., from AO, 5F's, Howland, who you will: "Hope you are here so I can challenge you to a marathon race (26 mi., 285 yds.???) and I'd gladly give you a head start of, say, 20 miles. Cheerio! Howland."

I was there! I was ready! Where was Howland of a thousand faces—pardon me—aliases? I'm waiting for my gold medallion. Could I add another medal to Uncle Sam's grand total?

Told by Jimmy Miller of Sacramento:

It was World War II time when work in war plants was plentiful and rationing on certain items of food was in effect. Hazel Davis had just arrived in the Bay Area (San Francisco, Oakland, Berkeley and surrounding area) from Texas and found work in Kaiser Yard II. She could find no lodging—every rooming house was full, every bed taken. So the Yovino-Young couple of Albany, Calif., opened up to her.

Mr. Yovino-Young liked beef more than ordinarily and if he ran out of his red ration stamps, he would pay a dollar for another's stamp. "Black gold" he called his newly acquired bundle of meat.

At one time he was unable to purchase beef, and was pondering what to prepare for dinner for three people—his wife Grace, Hazel Davis and himself. He found a way, and prepared a real feast.

The ladies sat at table and saw luscious looking steaks on their plates. Each one tasted the meat and praised Anthony the Chef to the skies for his culinary skill.

At the end of the main course Anthony let out it was horse steaks he had procured and prepared.

One of the ladies had just stabbed her last piece of meat with her fork and put it into her mouth. At the word that it was just horseflesh, she just kept on masticating and chewing the meat, declaring it just too good to spit out.

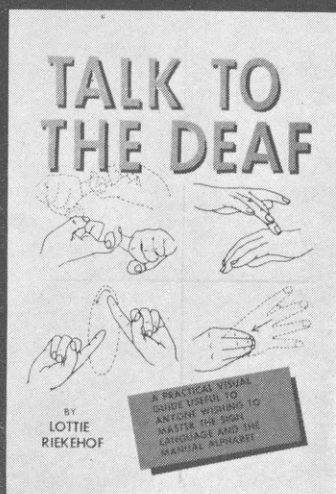
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About the Author:

Miss Lottie Riekehof studied under the late Dr. Elizabeth Peet, long considered America's leading authority on the sign language at Gallaudet College, Washington, D.C.

Presently Miss Riekehof is the Dean of Women and a teacher of the sign language at Central Bible College in Springfield, Missouri. Her extensive travel in the United States and abroad has enabled her to be quite familiar with the communicative needs of the deaf.

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NAD Advisory Board Recommends Acceptance Of Deaf Youth In Job Corps

(Editor's Note: The following was prepared by Frederick C. Schreiber, secretary-treasurer of the National Association of the Deaf, who was administrator for the survey leading to the recommendations.)

For the past six months, an advisory committee of the National Association of the Deaf has been studying the feasibility of integrating deaf youth into the Job Corps.

Operating under a contract with the Office of Economic Opportunity, the NAD has gone deeply into the question of training opportunities available to deaf youth under existing Federal programs. The OEO is the Federal bureau established to fight poverty. Its programs include Project Head Start, the Job Corps, etc. Our committee was asked to consider the desirability of making the Job Corps available to the deaf and to prepare guidelines for inclusion of deaf adolescents in the event that such a project be deemed feasible.

Two meetings of the advisory committee have been held covering a period of five days. The first meeting was held in May, 1965, at which time the question of existing facilities for training was covered thoroughly. According to the reports received and intensive research into the question of training programs, the NAD advisory committee agreed that no opportunities were currently available that would do what the Job Corps was equipped to do. Nor were existing programs prepared to offer what is considered an important aspect of the whole program—the opportunity for deaf boys and girls to learn in a situation similar to that which they will meet when their training is completed and still have the advantages of competent instruction under the supervision of personnel trained in education and rehabilitation of the deaf.

Once this agreement was reached, members of the committee were assigned to specific tasks in preparation for guidelines for establishing a pilot project for the deaf in the Corps. Projects covered the entire field from psychiatric evaluation to basic education, recruitment of both personnel and corpsmen and the social and physical aspects of any projected camp that might be selected for a pilot camp.

Preparation of the specific papers covering the areas of study for a pilot project took most of the summer and the advisory committee reconvened Sept. 15, 16 and 17 in the E. M. Gallaudet Memorial Library at Gallaudet College. At this time we were asked to complete our recommendations as soon as possible since there were a number of other organizations dealing with the physically handicapped who were interested in the opportunities afforded by such a pro-

gram. The Job Corps was, however, holding off until the NAD could come forward with its recommendations and action could be taken that would have considerable bearing on the applications of the other groups.

The NAD agreed that any attempt to include deaf youth in the Job Corps should be on a small scale. It was the board's opinion that the ratio of deaf youth to hearing should not exceed 1 to 5 and in no case should more than 50 boys be included in the initial project. They further agreed that any camp selected should have a stable administration and preferably should provide recreational and vocational facilities that would enable the deaf to integrate with a minimum of difficulty. Athletic facilities were considered a necessary part of any projected camp since it was felt that the deaf would be able to hold their own in this area and would ease the finding of common grounds for all of the boys in camp.

The committee also felt that the selected camp should be near a community that showed no hostility to either the Corps or the idea of having handicapped corpsmen in their midst. And specific guidelines were provided to the Office of Economic Opportunity on the personnel and special requirements that would be needed to carry out such a program. In this case, it was pointed out that the NAD was recommending that hearing loss in any degree should not be considered a bar to enrollment in the Corps and that while the severely impaired hearing losses would be the type with which we were concerned, it was felt that in many cases it would be possible for some boys to function as "normal" with the use of hearing aids and hearing aids could be obtained through the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration. It was pointed out that in such cases these boys should not be included in the arrangements recommended for the deaf.

It was noted that the deaf generally congregate in large cities and that the need for adequate facilities for vocational training must be considered of paramount importance. Due to the fact that the boys who are normally included in the Job Corps program are the dropouts, the failures of the regular school systems and those boys who have been unable to adjust to the world after graduation from school, there was some question about the ability of these boys to take active part in programs being offered by urban centers and an addendum to the report that was finally turned in has suggested that consideration be given to the utilization of a rural center as a starting point to raise reading levels to acceptable minimums for acceptance in urban centers which as a rule have a diversity of vocational courses not

found in rural camps. An additional consideration in this stemmed from the thought that some of the boys might not have the ability to function in an urban center and could best be served by learning the things that are being offered in the rural camps.

Finally it was recommended that the pilot project be given careful evaluation and once acceptable guidelines have been formed and proven effective, the selection of additional corpsmen and additional centers could increase. It was not recommended that the deaf boy be limited to a single camp after the first one had been formed. No limit was set on the amount of time this project should be held under study since it was considered that this would necessarily have to be flexible if a valid study was to be made.

Since there was a need for haste, the NAD presented a formal report to the Job Corps on Oct. 1, 1965, two weeks before it was due. Subsequently, Project Director Schein and Administrator Schreiber took off on a cross-country swing to view first hand the facilities available. While there are currently 25 Job Corps centers in operation, it was felt that it would not be feasible to see them all. Four were selected. These were South Wellfleet, a rural center located in Cape Cod, Mass.; Kanawha, a girls' center in Charleston, W. Va.; Gary, an urban center and probably the largest of the corps centers, in San Marcos, Texas; and Parks, an urban center outside of San Francisco, Calif.

The camps proved a revelation and the investigators were greatly impressed with all of them. Interviewing the staff at each camp it was evident that the people were eager to meet the challenge afforded by the deaf and all showed an interest that offered much hope for the future. The corpsmen were also a surprise. They were, for the most part, boys with a mission. Most of them seemed to realize that they were getting a chance to make a fresh start and seemed determined to take advantage of it. Discussions with the boys indicated that the deaf would at least have a chance to succeed in the program which is all that we ask for.

In retrospect the NAD started its proposals to the Job Corps in January 1965. At that time the secretary-treasurer proposed that since it was clearly the intent of Congress to include the handicapped in the Job Corps, restrictions related to hearing should be relaxed.

In preparing his proposal, valuable assistance was given by Dr. Ralph L. Hoag of the Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Additional assistance was furnished by Mrs. Patricia Winalski, Legislative Assistant to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, with both Dr. Hoag and Mrs. Winalski present during initial discussions with Job Corps personnel.

The NAD advisory committee on the Job Corps includes Dr. Jerome Schein,

the NAD's chairman of the committee on research and development, who served as project director; Frederick C. Schreiber, NAD secretary-treasurer, who served as administrator for the project; Dr. Kenneth Alschuler, Alan B. Crammatte, Stanley K. Bigman, J. F. Grace, Mrs. John Gough, Dr. R. Krug, J. C. McAdams, Don Pettingill, NAD President Robert Sanderson, Edward Scouten, NAD First Vice President Jess Smith, Roy Stelle, Mrs. Amy Schein, and McCay Vernon. Also as representatives of various government agencies, Dr. Hoag, Mrs. Winalski, Malcolm Norwood of Captioned Films and Boyce Williams of the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration, Dr. Robert Frisina of the American Speech and Hearing Association, Miss Sandra Ulinsky of the American Hearing Society and Mr. Ralph Weems of the Pittsburgh Department of Vocational Rehabilitation were present as observers. A list of papers prepared for the OEO is as follows:

"Psychiatric Considerations in the Integration of Deaf Youth into the Job Corps."—Kenneth Z. Altshuler, M.D.

"Captioned Films and Deaf Youth in the Job Corps."—Captioned Films for the Deaf.

"Social Integration of Deaf Job Corpsmen."—Alan B. Crammatte.

"Recommendations on Selection and Recruitment of Personnel to Work with Deaf and Hard of Hearing Trainees in the Job Corps."—J. F. Grace and J. C. McAdams.

"Reading Program for Deaf Corpsmen."—Harriet Gough and Ann Schein.

"Programmed Instructional Materials of Job Corps Rural Training Centers and Their Potential with Young Deaf Adults."—Richard F. Krug, Ph.D.

"The Deaf Job Corpsman—His Training and Counseling."—Don G. Pettingill.

"Local and State Programs of Significance to Deaf Youth."—Don G. Pettingill.

"Estimates of the Hearing Impaired Population of the United States from 16 to 21."—Jerome D. Schein, Ph.D.

"Existing Federal Programs Available to the Deaf Under Current Law."—Frederick C. Schreiber.

"Academic Curriculum for the Deaf in the Job Corps."—Edward L. Scouten.

"Recommendations on Selection and Recruitment of Deaf Corpsmen."—Jess M. Smith and Roy M. Stelle.

"Psychological Evaluation of the Hearing Impaired for the Job Corps."—McCay Vernon.

Duration of Course Study

The individualized course of study will vary in length from one to four years. Upon completion of the course each student will receive a certificate stating what he has achieved. The training will meet the standard requirements of labor, industrial, and professional associations.

Research

In addition to serving as a practice teaching center for the training of teachers, instructors, and rehabilitation counselors for the deaf, the Institute will serve as a research facility for the study of educational problems of the deaf. The Institute will be an excellent proving ground for the development of new educational techniques that can be applied to all programs where deaf children are taught.

Minnesota Honors Peterson

At its 1965 convention held at Albert Lea, the Minnesota Association of the Deaf adopted the following resolution:

BE IT RESOLVED: That this 36th convention be dedicated posthumously to Peter N. Peterson, for many years an honored member of the faculty of the Minnesota School for the Deaf and a dedicated former officer and longtime member of this association.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That copies of this resolution be sent to Mrs. Peterson, **The Companion**, Thompson Hall Newsletter and **THE DEAF AMERICAN**.

AND BE IT ALSO RESOLVED: That Mr. Peterson's photo be printed in the Thompson Hall Newsletter as a tribute to his memory.

Answers to True or False

(See page 16)

1. True. The president should always refer to himself or herself as "the Chair" or "your president," never "I," i.e., "The Chair rules the motion out of order," "The Chair calls the meeting to order," "Your president has appointed . . ." etc.

2. True.

3. True. It is the duty of the Chair to rule the motion out of order if he suspects such a motive underlies it.

4. True. However, it is up to the nominating committee to make its own selection according to its best judgment.

5. True.

6. False. The Chair may at his discretion declare the next order of business "Good of Order." And then he may declare the meeting adjourned himself, which declaration stands unless a member objects.

7. False.

8. False. But he may choose to do so.

9. False.

10. True. At the time a rule is violated, say, "Mr. President" or "Madame President," "I rise to a point of order." The Chair will ask you to state the point. Do so. Once the point of order is raised, any action in violation of the bylaws becomes null and void.

National Technical Institute Provisions

(Editor's Note: In the July 1965 issue of **Health, Education, and Welfare INDICATORS**, monthly document of the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, appeared an article concerning the National Technical Institute for the Deaf. It was contributed by Dr. Ralph L. Hoag, Specialist, Educational Programs for the Deaf, Division of Handicapped Children and Youth, Office of Education, and Mrs. Patria G. Winalski, Assistant to the Congressional Liaison Officer, Office of Assistant Secretary for Legislation, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. We are reprinting the section of the article which lists the major provisions of the legislation.)

The National Technical Institute for the Deaf will provide a broad, flexible curriculum suited to the individual needs of young deaf adults with potential for further education and training. Successful operation of such a technical training program for the deaf will depend upon the availability of adequately trained staff, resourceful and imaginative in meeting the challenge of the special problems involved.

Size

The Institute will enroll at least 200 students per year to a capacity of 600, with provision for further expansion.

Program Objective

The principal objective of the Institute is the employment of the student upon his completion of a prescribed educational program.

Location

The National Technical Institute for the Deaf will be located in a large metropolitan industrial area to serve the special needs of deaf youth from any community. The area will have a wide vari-

ety of nationally representative types of industrial activities available for training experience that will prepare the student to return home for employment. The Institute will be affiliated with a major university for the administration of its program.

Administration

The Institute will be directed by a person with professional training and experience as an educator of the deaf. His staff will be proficient in dealing with deaf students from all geographical areas and with varied educational backgrounds. In formulating and carrying out the Institute's basic policies, the Director will consult with an advisory group appointed by the governing body of the institution with the approval of the Secretary.

Curriculum

The curriculum will be flexible enough to permit a variety of adaptations tailor-made for individual students, without having to conform to traditional accreditation standards.

The program will be broad enough to include a basic remedial program, a supplementary curriculum of the social sciences and humanities, and a technical science curriculum.

Admission Standards

Admission to the Institute will be based on a comprehensive evaluation of a student's potential for successfully completing one of the courses of study offered by the Institute. The information considered will include the prospective student's medical, psychological and audiological records, his academic achievement and school progress reports, recommendations from his teachers, school principal and others well acquainted with him, and, if possible, a personal interview.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION of the DEAF

Robert G. Sanderson, President



N.
A.
D.

President's Message

Welcome back, Florida!

I have fond memories of the wonderful southern hospitality of the Florida people at the 1962 NAD convention in Miami.

Subsequently a combination of unfortunate circumstances led to the formal withdrawal of the FAD from the NAD. The deaf people of Florida, once they were made aware of the facts, demonstrated their fairness, support and faith by voting to cooperate again at their most recent convention in 1965. They have paid their quota based on their registration figure and are now fully cooperating and eligible to send a Representative to the 1966 NAD convention in San Francisco. President Bill Peace of the Florida Association of the Deaf and his strong supporting slate of officers are to be congratulated.

* * *

The Federal government has passed legislation establishing the National Foundation for the Arts and Humanities. It was felt that such legislation was long overdue in this age of burgeoning technological programs. It is fine to be technically competent with the physical sciences, but we live with and among men—human beings with feelings and emotions that count for much more than mere machines. It is through the arts and humanities that we develop understanding of our fellow man and appreciation for his desires and aspirations.

Indeed, it is my own personal feeling that it is an historical tragedy that mankind has spent billions of dollars—futilely in most cases—to make machines of destruction in the name of peace, and next to nothing for the arts and humanities.

Among contemplated projects are a National Repertory Theatre. We are all for it. The great theatre of history sometimes cannot make a dime at the box office in a small community—not even a Broadway hit can do that! But there are nevertheless thousands of people who deeply desire the type of culture it represents. **Deaf people, for example.**

I am actively trying to get in touch with the powers that be in order to bring to their attention the needs and desires of deaf people. Our recent venture into drama at the NAD convention in Washington, D.C., and the rousing reception it

received indicates that there is a tremendous demand among the deaf for top flight theatrical productions at the visual level. Fresh in my mind, too, is the mob scene in the boondocks (Utah) after Bernard Bragg gave his show. Very clearly the people were starving for that kind of entertainment—the kind that deaf people can see and understand.

One of the requirements for participation by organizations in the program is matching funds. It would seem that the Cultural Fund of the Gallaudet College Centennial Fund would be the logical sponsor, but as yet we have not secured sufficient information from the director of the Federal program to make a positive suggestion or proposal.

* * *

Again we would like to remind all deaf readers that only by making our desires known can we hope to achieve concrete results. You may add your voice to those who are asking the TV national networks to put captions on their newscasts. ABC is cooperating now; let's all try for NBC and CBS. Just write your local station and ask them to forward your letter to the top executive.

* * *

We have been confronted recently with several instances of discrimination against deaf people who were well qualified for the particular position to which they aspired. We took issue in one case and won the point although our adversary—a longtime friend of the deaf—was not convinced. Top management jobs affecting the deaf definitely should remain open to qualified deaf people who are able to communicate with facility.

Then there was the case of a deaf teacher, well qualified by experience (including some experience as a neo-assistant principal) who applied for a position as principal in a school for the deaf. This particular opening had been going begging for several months. The mere fact that deaf people repeatedly have proved that they can handle such a responsible position seems to make little impression upon the appointing officer. Hearing is essential, it is claimed. "The telephone, you know!" Or, "Parents to talk to, how can you do it?" and so on.

Well, the telephone is no longer a serious bar to deaf people who can talk. Electronic devices make it possible for the deaf to use the phone; and as a matter of fact I use one myself whenever I need to, and do it without assistance. Besides, the office secretary in most any principal's office probably has a good pair of ears and answers the telephone and gives information more than the boss himself. So why cannot she do as much for a deaf principal? Face it: It is much easier to find a typist with a pair of ears that can hear than a well

qualified principal who understands deafness. Hearing is a common commodity, but training, education and experience are not, and should not be wasted.

Which brings us to a rather philosophical point. Do deaf people—or any handicapped people—have the right to seek advancement despite their handicap? Is deafness a bar to advancement only in education and not in other fields? If so, why the difference?

Is it right for schools for the deaf to teach youngsters to strive to reach the heights, then tell them, 20 years later when they are only a step from their goal, a step below the top (the principal's or superintendent's job), "No, you can't have it because you're deaf!" Do smart, up-and-coming deaf people represent a threat to the established order?

If a deaf person can rise to the top in business—and we have a good many such examples—but not in education, then it would seem to me that our educational system has developed within itself a negative attitude toward its own product and an unhealthy rigidity. The same situation in business would lead to bankruptcy. It may be that attitudes such as the above may explain in part why education of the deaf seems to be in the doldrums nowadays.

* * *

Deaf people seeking careers should be apprised of the fact that a new field is wide open to them: Rehabilitation. Trained vocational rehabilitation counselors to the deaf, be they deaf or hearing, are as rare as pearls in oyster stew. The few deaf people who have entered the field have revolutionized thinking and attitudes. Employers who have had this traumatic experience have only one thing to say upon losing such a counselor to a higher position or to more money: "Where can we find another deaf counselor?" Alas, there is none to be found. Agencies are reduced to stealing people from each other.

To young deaf people who are interested in the field I would say: Get your education, then try for a master's degree. Get it while you are young, even at a sacrifice. If you are not afraid to travel you will find jobs—and very good jobs—in widely scattered places. The future is great. Perhaps it is because rehabilitation people have more confidence in the handicapped than certain educators.

Incidentally, I am taking my own advice and will soon enter the rehabilitation field.

* * *

Have you done anything for humanity lately? There is no better way than to bequeath your temporal bones to the Temporal Bone Banks Program for Ear Research. Write for details!



EMPIRE STATE ASSOCIATION MEMBERS VISIT ALCAN—During the Centennial Convention of the Empire State Association of the Deaf held in Syracuse the Labor Day weekend, a tour included a stop at the Alcan Aluminum Corporation's plant at Oswego. At the left in the front row, Richard H. Dekker, manager of the Oswego plant, greets Armondo R. Giansanti of Rome, retiring president of the ESAD. Standing beside the latter are Alice B. Beardsley of Webster, former secretary and new president, and Clifford C. Leach, Johnson City, treasurer. In the second row are Mrs. Wilma Heacock, Buffalo; Robert V. Heacock, director-at-large; Richard Corcoran, Albany, director; Jack M. Ebin, director-at-large; Jessie Dewitt, Rochester, director; Francis Coughlin, Binghamton, director. In the back row are Harold Roach, Syracuse, director and chairman of the tour; Robert Kirkland, Utica, director, and Claude H. Samuelson, director-at-large. Mr. Corcoran was elected ESAD secretary. Albert Berke, New York City, absent from the picture, is the new vice president.

State of Ohio Voices Appreciation For Contribution to Counselor Fund

Ohio State Board of Education
Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation
State Office
240 South Parsons, Room 207
Columbus, Ohio

October 19, 1965

National Association of the Deaf
2025 Eye Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20006

Gentlemen:

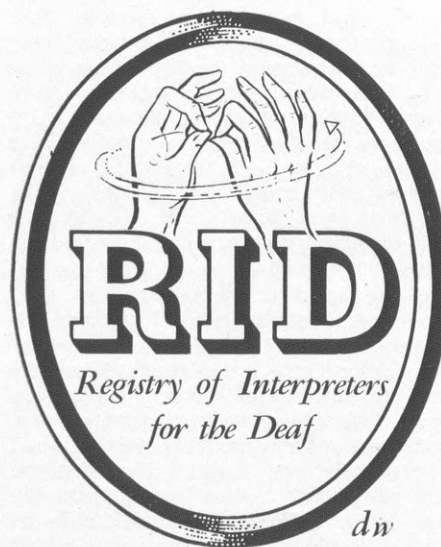
Several hundred persons throughout the State of Ohio made contributions this year to the Ohio Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation to improve our rehabilitation services to the deaf and hard of hearing. This letter is to acknowledge the contribution of \$100 from the National Association of the Deaf, Inc. All contributions have been placed into the State treasury and since the Bureau is a State agency, such contributions are recognized as charitable contributions for income tax purposes. I have, therefore, provided to all individual contributors a receipt which they can retain as evidence of their contribution.

The total amount of contributions received to date has exceeded \$6,900 and along with the Federal matching funds which this will earn, we will have a total of approximately \$27,500 to hire a rehabilitation specialist for the deaf and hard of hearing. This money will be enough to support the project for over two years and then we hope to be able to continue on with this part of our program, financed from our regular program

funds of State appropriations and Federal grants.

Although one purpose of this letter is to acknowledge receipt of the NAD contribution, I also want to take this opportunity to express the appreciation of the entire staff of the Bureau for the outstanding efforts of National Association of the Deaf, Inc., members throughout Ohio in their support of this project.

Sincerely yours,
J. D. Collins, Controller



NEW EMBLEM—This is the new Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf emblem designed by David O. Watson of Winneconne, Wis.

NAD President Accepts Utah Coordinator Post

By EUGENE W. PETERSEN

Robert G. Sanderson, president of the National Association of the Deaf, has been appointed Utah state coordinator of services for the adult deaf effective Nov. 16. The appointment climaxes a long campaign by the Utah Association for the Deaf to secure more adequate community services for the adult deaf people in Utah.

Mr. Sanderson has been supervisor in the office of the Weber County Recorder, Ogden, Utah, and recently received his master's degree from San Fernando Valley State College, where he participated in the Leadership Training Program in the Area of the Deaf.

The new office will be under the wing of the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation and the coordinator will have responsibility for the usual vocational rehabilitation services for deaf clients. In addition, responsibilities have been broadened to include social work not usually associated with this office, including services to deaf and hard of hearing people not seeking or in need of vocational rehabilitation, per se.

The coordinator will serve as interpreter for the adult deaf in situations involving technical understanding of facts and as an intermediary between the deaf and various social and other agencies, both public and private, to promote strength and independence in the deaf. He will prepare written material and outlines for the guidance of deaf people in helping them understand and properly utilize existing community services; offer professional casework service and counseling to the deaf to effect better interpersonal relationships between deaf people and the hearing public; make speeches, hold seminars and promote interest and public understanding. He will also assist in the conducting of inservice training on problems involving deaf people with rehabilitation counselors, social caseworkers, teachers, businessmen and others; work closely with physicians, speech and hearing specialists and others in educational efforts on prevention of deafness and make surveys, prepare reports and plans for improved methods of dealing with the unique problems that arise among and between deaf and hearing people.

The program has attracted considerable attention from people seeking ways to improve services to the adult deaf in localities where population does not warrant both a full time vocational rehabilitation counselor and a social service office for the adult deaf.

The Utah Association first approached the Salt Lake City Area United Fund for help in providing more adequate services for adult deaf people. The United Fund referred the problem to its coordinating arm, the Community Services Council, which, in cooperation with the UAD, undertook a study in depth of the problem and eventually recommended and assisted in securing financial help from the state.



HEADS TEXAS ASSOCIATION—Allan F. Bubeck, Jr., a petroleum engineer of Beaumont, is the new president of the Texas Association of the Deaf.

TADbits from Texas

TEXAS ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF

At the biennial state convention of Texas Association of the Deaf held last July in historic San Antonio, the members ratified a complete revision of the constitution and bylaws of the association. The association has three regional associations, each with its own slate of regional officers and they function as autonomous units. The members also voted to pay TAD dues annually instead of biennially.

* * *

RANCH-O-RAMA

The second biennial Ranch-O-Rama will be held in 1966 at a ranch to be selected later. Over 400 attended the first Ranch-O-Rama at Governor Bill Daniel's historic Plantation Ranch on Father's Day in 1964. Governor Daniel was a former governor of Guam and his brother, Price, was Texas governor for several terms.

* * *

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF

Financial Report for September 1965

Cash Receipts

Advancing Memberships	\$ 343.00
Quotas (Florida)	220.50
Contributions to Projector Fund	177.00
Interest	56.25
Dividends	151.05
Deaf American Subscriptions	643.28
Telephone Refund from California	1.47
Job Corps	1,546.52
Reimbursement (Job Corps petty cash unused)	150.00
Sales of IGD Souvenir Booklets	5.70
Total	\$3,294.77

Cash Drawn

Job Corps Account	\$6,673.31
Office Salaries	563.00
Officers' Salaries	300.00
Travel	84.00
Telephone and Telegraph	39.63
Deaf American	1,067.73
Petty Cash (Job Corps)	45.00
Electric Bill	1.55
Mileage and Parking	25.00
Publication	2.25
Office Furniture and Equipment	163.50
Storage	50.00
Rent	214.00
Refund on D.A. Subscription	1.00
Captioned Films Contract (Evaluations)	106.35
Federal Taxes	450.79
Deposit on Telephone	50.00
Total	\$9,837.11

LEGISLATIVE FRONTS:

The Texas Association pushed through two legislative bills in the Texas Legislature and both were passed and put into effect Aug. 31. One bill stipulates that every deaf child in Texas attend school. The other bill provides scholarships for deaf graduates attending state colleges in Texas.

Other bills of interest to the deaf, passed by the 69th Legislature were: Raising the age limit a deaf student can stay in school and the extension of regional territory for the county-wide day school for the deaf in Beaumont, Texas.

Two resolutions urging study of legislative needs for the deaf were adopted by the Legislature.

The Texas Legislative Council is undertaking study of the laws affecting the deaf and it is hoped the lieutenant governor will appoint one or two deaf men to serve on the 5-man advisory committee to the Texas Legislative Council in its undertaking. The results and recommendations will be presented to the 70th Legislature in 1967 for legislative action.

* * *

FUTURE PROJECTS

The Texas Association will sponsor membership drives, rallies to raise funds and adult education programs for the deaf, all in 1966. Also scheduled are the biennial one-day meetings of the three regional associations. The state convention will be held at Austin in 1967.—A. F. Bubeck, Jr.

State Association News

New officers of the District of Columbia Association of the Deaf: Mrs. Kathleen Schreiber, president; Ronald Sutcliffe, vice president; Richard O. Wright, secretary; S. Robey Burns, treasurer; Rex P. Lowman, executive director; Raymond Baker and Mrs. Sarah Val, members-at-large.

* * *

At its September convention held in Toledo, the Ohio Association of the Deaf chose the following officers for 1965-1967: William Blevins, Toledo, president; Leroy Duning, Cincinnati, vice president; Richard Petkovich, Cleveland, recording secretary; Mrs. Lydia Abbott, Akron, treasurer; Robert O. Lankenau, Akron, executive secretary (appointed by the board of directors); Dotson Angell, Toledo, publicity director.

ATTENTION STATE ASSOCIATIONS

Your organization can earn liberal commissions by obtaining subscriptions to **THE DEAF AMERICAN**.

Write the Editor for details:

P. O. BOX 622
INDIANAPOLIS, IND. 46206

ATTENTION

Officers And Representatives Of Cooperating State Associations:

Do you have official business to propose to the 1966 NAD convention in San Francisco, California, July 11-16? New business, bylaws revisions, new laws?

Past experience indicates your proposal will have its best chance for passage if it is submitted in advance to the Law Committee or the Ways and Means Committee. And the best time is NOW, away from the hullabaloo, distractions and pressures of the convention.

State associations expect their Representatives to work in exchange for the privilege of making the trip; it is not by any means a free ride. So why not start NOW? Then at the convention you can devote your time to **pushing** your proposal rather than to trying to write it into acceptable form, fighting off amendments and getting it through the committee under competitive conditions and pressures of time.

Our committees exist to help you and will give fair and courteous consideration to every proposal.

Mr. Gordon L. Allen, Chairman
NAD Laws Committee
2223 19th Avenue, N.E.
Minneapolis, Minn. 55418

Mr. Robert O. Lankenau, Chairman
NAD Ways and Means Committee
1575 Redwood Avenue
Akron, Ohio 44319

Captioned Films Get Appropriation Increase Under Act Also Providing for More Services

Below is the complete text of Public Law 89-258 which increases appropriations for Captioned Films for the Deaf and broadens its services.

Public Law 89-258
89th Congress, S. 2232
October 19, 1965

AN ACT

To amend the Act entitled "An Act to provide in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for a loan service of captioned films for the deaf", approved September 2, 1958, as amended, in order to further provide for a loan service of educational media for the deaf, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act entitled "An Act to provide in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for a loan service of captioned films for the deaf", approved September 2, 1958, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2491 et seq.), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"That the objectives of this Act are—

"(a) to promote the general welfare of deaf persons by (1) bringing to such persons understanding and appreciation of those films which play such an important part in the general and cultural advancement of hearing persons, (2) providing through these films, enriched educational and cultural experiences through which deaf persons can be brought into better touch with the realities of their environment, and (3) providing a wholesome and rewarding experience which deaf persons may share together; and

"(b) to promote the educational advancement of deaf persons by (1) carrying on research in the use of educational media for the deaf, (2) producing and distributing educational media for the deaf and for parents of deaf children and other persons who are deaf or who are actual or potential employers of the deaf, and (3) training persons in the use of educational media for the instruction of the deaf.

"Sec. 2. As used in this Act—

"(1) The term 'secretary' means the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

"(2) The term 'United States' means any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, and American Samoa.

"(3) The term 'deaf person' includes a person whose hearing is severely impaired.

"Sec. 3. (a) In order to carry out the objectives of this Act, the Secretary shall establish a loan service of captioned films and educational media for the purpose of making such materials available in the United States for nonprofit purposes to deaf persons, parents of deaf persons, and other persons directly involved in activities for the advancement of the deaf in accordance with regulations promulgated by the Secretary.

"(b) In carrying out the provisions of this Act, the Secretary shall have authority to—

"(1) acquire films (or rights thereto) and other educational media by purchase, lease, or gift;

"(2) acquire by lease or purchase equipment necessary to the administration of this Act;

"(3) provide for the captioning of films;

"(4) provide for the distribution of captioned films and other educational media and equipment through State schools for the deaf and such other agencies as the Secretary may deem appropriate to serve as local or regional centers for such distribution;

"(5) provide for the conduct of research in the use of educational and training films and other educational media for the deaf, for the production and distribution of educational media for the deaf and the training of persons in the use of such films and media;

"(6) utilize the facilities and services of other governmental agencies; and

"(7) accept gifts, contributions, and voluntary and uncompensated services of individuals and organizations.

"Sec. 4. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$3,000,000 annually for each of the fiscal years 1966 and 1967, \$5,000,000 annually for each of the

fiscal years 1968 to 1969, and \$7,000,000 annually for fiscal year 1970 and each succeeding fiscal year thereafter.

"Sec. 5. (a) (1) For the purpose of advising and assisting the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare (hereinafter in this section referred to as the 'Secretary') with respect to the education of the deaf, there is hereby created a National Advisory Committee on Education of the Deaf, which shall consist of twelve persons, not otherwise in the employ of the United States, appointed by the Secretary without regard to the civil service laws.

"(2) The membership of the Advisory Committee shall include educators of the deaf, persons interested in education of the deaf, educators of the hearing, and deaf individuals.

"(3) The Secretary shall from time to time designate one of the members of the Advisory Committee to serve as Chairman of the Advisory Committee.

"(4) Each member of the Advisory Committee shall serve for a term of four years, except that any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed shall be appointed only for the remainder of such term, and except that the terms of the office of the members first taking office shall expire, as designated by the Secretary at the time of appointment, three at the end of the first year, three at the end of the second year, three at the end of the third year, and three at the end of the fourth year after the date of appointment.

"(5) A member of the Advisory Committee shall not be eligible to serve continuously for more than one term.

"(b) The Advisory Committee shall advise the Secretary concerning the carrying out of existing and the formulating of new or modified programs with respect to the education of the deaf. In carrying out its functions, the Advisory Committee shall (A) make recommendations to the Secretary for the development of a system for gathering in-

formation on a periodic basis in order to facilitate the assessment of progress and identification of problems in the education of the deaf; (B) identify emerging needs respecting the education of the deaf, and suggest innovations which give promise of meeting such needs and of otherwise improving the educational prospects of deaf individuals; (C) suggest promising areas of inquiry to give direction to the research efforts of the Federal Government in improving the education of the deaf; and (D) make such other recommendations for administrative action or legislative proposals as may be appropriate.

"(c) The Secretary may, at the request of the Advisory Committee appoint such special advisory professional or technical personnel as may be necessary to enable the Advisory Committee to carry out its duties.

"(d) Members of the Advisory Committee, and advisory or technical personnel appointed pursuant to subsection (c), while attending meetings or conferences of the Advisory Committee or otherwise serving on business of the Advisory Committee, shall be entitled to receive compensation at rates fixed by the Secretary, but not exceeding \$100 per day including travel time and while serving away from their homes or regular places of business they may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by section 5 of the Administrative Expenses Act (5 U.S.C. 73b-2) for persons in the Government service employed intermittently.

"(e) The Advisory Committee shall meet at the request of the Secretary, but at least semiannually."

Approved October 19, 1965.

And what would be more appropriate
as a gift for someone!!!

The DEAF American

National Association of the Deaf
2025 Eye Street, N. W., Suite 318
Washington, D. C. 20006

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT AND CIRCULATION

(Act of October 23, 1962: Section 4369, Title 39, United States Code)

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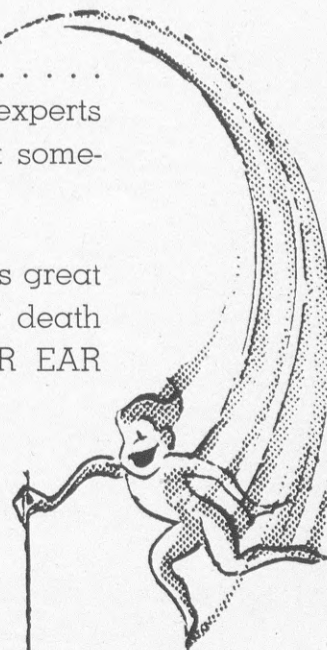


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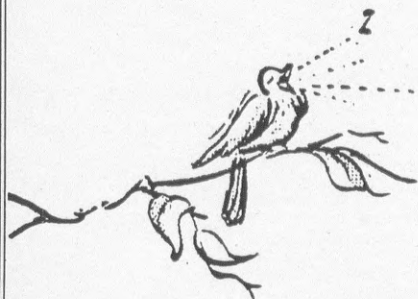


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